





## HOME NEWS

## Strike by 50 BL workers over loss of 'toggling-up' allowance stops Mini and Allegro production

By Clifford Webb  
Midlands Industrial Correspondent

British Leyland management's determination to push ahead with controversial changes in working practices has run into immediate trouble.

A strike by 50 Longbridge workers protesting at the withdrawal of their 'toggling-up' allowance stopped production of the Mini and Allegro yesterday. More than 5,000 workers were laid off last night.

The 'toggling-up' allowance, which is paid to workers for the extra time taken to adjust to the changes, was introduced in a 62-page document, which was expected to wait until the last of the 18,500 on strike yesterday.

A further 1,600 voted to return today after a mass meeting at the Common Lane plant. Only 3,500 Jaguar workers are still on strike and they are due to meet today.

## Eight-seat victory for miners

From Ronald Kerhaw  
Leeds

Miners' nominees have taken all eight trade-union seats on the executive of the Northampton constituency Labour Party, West Yorkshire. The move is in keeping with the decision of Mr. Arthur Scargill, president of the Yorkshire miners, to obtain maximum representation for the National Union of Mineworkers on constituency Labour parties throughout the Yorkshire coalfield.

In fact the election of miners' delegates is not seen as a takeover by the NUM because six of the eight trade-union seats were already occupied by miners' representatives. The two trade unions knocked out were the amalgamated union of the Yorkshire miners, represented by Mr. Alan Howard, and the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, represented by Mr. Harry Myers.

The chairman of the constituency party is a NUM man, Mr. Henry Daley, as is one of the two vice-chairmen, Mr. T. A. Shaw. Together with Mr. Edward Thompson, party secretary, another NUM nominee, the principal officials have held these posts for many years.

Mr. Thompson said the Northampton elections were in no way comparable with the Barnsley constituency party elections where NUM nominees swept the board. He said they were a threat to the Labour MP for Northampton, Mr. Albert Roberts.

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Last night's BL said: "We shall review the situation tomorrow when we know the result of the separate meetings of day and night-shift workers. It is probably best to wait before we decide on a course of action."

On the 'toggling-up' dispute a senior management source said that there was nothing to be gained by putting off controversial changes until a more opportune time. To wait only to revive trouble when you are least expecting it, he said.

On the other hand there is evidence that in the tense aftermath of the strike some members of the Transport and General Workers' Union are looking for opportunities for confrontation. They are still angry with the union's withdrawal of official backing for the strike and are more than ready to renew the fight in localised 'guerrilla' strikes which they believe they can control without the assistance of union leaders.

The Times has obtained a copy of the 62-page document. Appendix F sets out conditions under which payments will be made to men engaged in special working or extreme conditions.

If this only four occupations which qualify for payments ranging from £5 to £25 a week. They are paint-sprayers, wax-sprayers, under-sealers and lead-booth operators. That is a considerable reduction in the number who qualified previously. The 50 Longbridge strikers, for instance, are gas welders and body finishers.

The company pointed out last night that a much larger number who lose their allowances had discussed the decision with local management and accepted it.

Behind the tough stance by BL is an attempt to reduce the considerable amount of working time lost by men who, while receiving a 'toggling-up' payment, are not working the same hours as men who do not receive payment. Vote to go back: The only workers in the Oxford area who joined in the state of stoppages over BL's changed working conditions voted yesterday to end their strike (our Oxford correspondent writes).

The strikers, workers in the tank shop at Oxford Exhausts, were the first group in the factory to face new work targets.

## Union omits mention of 'industrial action'

From Donald MacIntyre  
Labour Reporter  
Blackpool

The Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers yesterday pledged itself to fight unemployment and industrial action in terms which specifically excluded mention of industrial action as a weapon.

The union's policy making national committee accepted by 29 votes to 23 a proposal to delete the words 'industrial action' from a resolution seeking to combat 'the growing evil' of unemployment and industrial decline.

The union's leaders said last night that the move did not affect the union's support for the TUC day of action on May 14, which it has asked members to ensure will be a 'resounding success'.

Yesterday's move, another gain for the union's right wing, cast strong doubt on whether the union would support a strike in the TUC a similar protest if it were called for by some other union.

Sir John Boyd, the union's general secretary, told delegates during the debate that reference in the resolution to industrial action would be exploited as implying that the executive had no power in TUC discussions to consider any calls for action on their merits.

"We shall be hamstringing and told that our policy is for industrial action. You cannot run a big union like that or you will be hijacked into following whatever wild and woolly suggestions come from members of the TUC," Sir John said.

He also emphasized that May 14 was a day of action and not a day of general protest.

Mr. George Anthony, from London said that the union's resolution would not mean that industrial action would be embarked on lightly.

"We are not going to be taken in by the TUC," he said. "We are going to maintain the credibility of our union."

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## Deputation urges tougher line on pornography

By Our Political Staff

The Williams Committee, in its report on pornography, has urged a tougher line on the subject. A deputation of eight members of the Lords and Commons told Mr. William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, yesterday.

The deputation, led by Lord Nugent, submitted a memorandum emphasizing that pornography is not simply offensive, but also evil, "morally corrupting, an infection of the mind and of the social climate." It is said to be a "social evil" and a "public health and happiness."

They called for new legislation, claiming that the Mafia was involved in the swiftly growing trade of pornographic video-cassettes.

## Unofficial report condemns 'police violence' at Southall and demands a public inquiry

By Nicholas Timmins

A renewed demand for a public inquiry into the events at Southall a year ago today was made yesterday by the unofficial inquiry set up by the National Council for Civil Liberties.

Three hundred and forty-two people were charged after clashes between police and demonstrators outside a National Front election meeting held in the town hall. Ninety-seven police and at least an equal number of demonstrators were injured. One, Blair Peach, a New Zealand teacher, died after being struck on the head.

The 45,000-word report, prepared by a committee chaired by Professor Michael Dommett, Wykeham Professor of Logic at Oxford University, and including Miss Joan Leapor, Labour MP for Eton and Slough, the Bishop of Willesden, a representative of the Methodist Church, a lawyer, trade unionist, and Professor Stuart Hall, professor of sociology at the Open University, contains a 50-page reconstruction of the events leading up to and on April 23.

The report condemns the attacks on the police, saying that bricks, stones and other missiles were thrown at the police. It also condemns the use of violence against the police, and those who used violence against the police must carry their share of responsibility for what happened on that day.

But the inquiry, which took evidence from more than 100 witnesses and organisations, says that apart from four incidents where flares, smoke bombs, and in one case possibly a petrol bomb, were thrown, there is no evidence that the attacks were premeditated, or that outsiders were heavily involved.

The report, however, strongly criticises the police operation and behaviour. The virtually unprecedented decision to cordon off Southall completely amounted to a decision that no demonstration (against the National Front meeting) should be permitted.

"What was the National Front's right to freedom of speech? But the denial of the crowd by the police involved excessive and unnecessary violence."

On a number of occasions "the evidence shows that police officers used their truncheons, not for self-protection but as instruments of arbitrary, violent and unlawful punishment."

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## Warning of lockout in printing dispute

By Our Labour Staff

Talks aimed at settling the provincial printing dispute were adjourned last night after six hours. The employers have given a warning that there will be a national lockout from Monday if there is no end to the five-week-old dispute.

Negotiations with the National Graphical Association which has 60,000 members taking a disruptive action in provincial newspapers and the general printing industry, will resume this afternoon.

A deadline of tomorrow has been set by the employers for deal to be reached or for a NGA agreement to put their pay offer to a ballot of the membership. If there is no settlement NGA members will be suspended without pay from Monday.

After the talks broke up last night Mr. Joe Wade, general secretary of the NGA, said: "We want to give the talks a chance before matters go over the brink. We have not reached the point where we can make a recommendation to our members."

The Newspaper Society and the British Printing Industries Federation decided to adopt a 'guerrilla' industrial action by the NGA which included last-minute walkouts and holding mandatory chapel (office branch) meetings to disrupt production.

The union has threatened to spread the dispute to Fleet Street and close some printing companies if the employers

adopt their strategy. NGA officials gave a warning that at least one large printing group, thought to be the British Printing Corporation, may not reopen after being closed.

Yesterday's talks centred on the pay offer which has been rejected by the union and also on a series of 'productivity' measures the employers want to introduce. The BPIF and NGA have offered a minimum grade rate of £75 a week and the introduction of a 37½-hour week by July 1982, conditional on the productivity package.

The NGA is asking for a minimum of £80 and the immediate introduction of the shorter week. The employers' offer has been recommended by the executives of the two other main printing unions to their members for acceptance.

The NGA is worried that some of the productivity proposals will affect its continuing dominance as the main craft union in the industry. Officials argue that the package would have a much more profound effect on the NGA than the other unions.

"Union action has disrupted many provincial newspapers and affected most of the 1,000 printing companies who are members of the BPIF. The action led last week to British United Press suspending without pay 165 NGA members."

NGA officials claim that since the dispute began more than 1,500 companies employing 14,000 NGA members had agreed to the union's terms. Of those more than 300 were members of either the BPIF or the NS.

## Thatcher call to ignore TUC day of action

By Our Political Staff

A call to most trade union members to go to work on May 14 and ignore the TUC call for a day of action was made by Mrs. Thatcher, at a question time yesterday in the Commons.

She rubbed in for good measure that those who did go on strike that day would not be entitled to social security benefits.

The Prime Minister, in similar incisive declaration, warmly supported Mr. John Biffen, Chief Secretary to the Treasury, for his speech last week on monetarism.

Almost in counterpoint, Mr. James Prior was defending the revived Tory bogymen from vicious attacks from his right-wing backbenches. It was Professor Clegg of the pay comparability.

How many more reports from "this dangerous old loony" asked Mr. John Biffen, Conservative MP for Knutsford, before the Government realized the damage being done to the public sector.

## Attempt at abortion reform fails

By Fred Emery  
Political Editor

A limited attempt at reform of the abortion law by a bill shelved by the House of Commons yesterday failed to pass the 24 weeks upper time limit at which pregnancies may be terminated. The bill was defeated by 275 to 172.

The bill, which would have allowed a woman to abort up to 24 weeks, was introduced by Mr. David Alton, Liberal MP for Liverpool Edge Hill and the bill's main sponsor, explained afterwards.

He told The Times he had been told by both the pro and anti-abortion lobby that they would vote against him, even though the Commons only a few weeks ago voted by 275 to 172 in favour of reducing the 28-week limit to 24 weeks.

Under pressure from the pro-life movements some of his sponsors had asked to withdraw. The remaining sponsors, who included Mr. David Steel, the Liberal leader, had waited to see whether any support materialised during the 10-minute debate.

They had voting tallies ready but when no support emerged they carried out a prearranged move not to push for a vote.

Mr. Alton, who during the introduction of the Commons Bill, had voted for a 20-week limit, expressed bitter disillusion.

## GLC to consider five routes to Docklands

By Our Local Government Correspondent

The Greater London Council is considering five options to the Docklands Light Railway. The options are: a new line from the City to the Docklands; a new line from the City to the Docklands; a new line from the City to the Docklands; a new line from the City to the Docklands; a new line from the City to the Docklands.

The options, detailed in a report from the GLC's Transport and Planning Committee, cost from £15m to £200m at mid-1979 prices, compared with the estimated £225m needed to complete the Jubilee Line from Charing Cross to Thamesmead and Beckton.

An express bus service at £15m, the cheapest, running from Aldgate East or Central London along the Commercial and East India Dock roads, and then by segregated track to Beckton, would be necessary.

A third option, a street tramway system running from Aldgate East along the Commercial and East India Dock roads, and then by segregated track to Beckton, also requiring the Docklands northern relief road and costing an estimated £20m to £60m.

## Peach case papers withheld

By a Staff Reporter

Copies of statements to the official police inquiry into the death of Blair Peach should be made available to all parties in advance of the resumed inquest on Monday, the National Council for Civil Liberties unofficial committee of inquiry into Southall said yesterday.

The committee also argued that the jury should be chosen by officials under the direct supervision of the Local Council's department, rather than by the coroner's officer, a police constable, who is making the selection.

The committee says the purpose of the inquest is to arrive at the truth, and that is not furthered by information being withheld.

The 20-volume report by Commander John Cass, former head of Scotland Yard's Complaints Investigation Bureau, has more than 3,000 pages of witnesses' statements. It has been made available to the coroner, Dr. John Burton, but lawyers for the Peach family and the Anti-Nazi League have not been permitted access.

The committee says that if necessary the law should be changed as a matter of urgency to require the coroner to make the information available.

A jury has been selected randomly from the electoral roll by Constable Ronald Gryce under the normal practice set out in coroners' rules. The coroner has said that decision was taken after consultation with the Lord Chancellor's department and the Home Office.

The coroner hopes to have the maximum 11 jurors by Monday, but there has been considerable difficulty in finding a jury prepared to face the four to six weeks the inquest, which has 74 witnesses, is expected to last.

There has also been disagreement about the sittings of the inquest at Battersea Coroner's Court.







HOME NEWS

# Chief constable calls for introduction of sentencing boards

By Peter Evans  
Home Affairs Correspondent

Sentencing should not be the sole prerogative of judges and magistrates, Mr James Anderson, Chief Constable of Greater Manchester, said yesterday.

The whole judicial process would be better served by the introduction of sentencing boards, using carefully established criteria no less precise than those employed by the Parole Board, he said.

Mr Anderson told delegates at the International Life, Security and Safety Exhibition and Conference at Olympia, London, that obviously judges and magistrates would be best placed to make the final judgment. But sentencing was an aspect of the judicial function in which the community could reasonably claim to have a substantial interest and effective part to play.

Appointed representatives, using all available data and knowledge of the life circumstances and amenability of the convicted offender should be allowed to make a contribution in a consultative process before sentencing, for more time spent deciding how and when to release people from prison than in putting them there in the first place.

Mr Anderson called for the creation of about ten regional police forces whose chief officers could form a commission of regional police officers' standing committee, "a cabal of police topulers more likely to speak with one voice" to devise operational policies and general police strategies against crime.

A national committee should be appointed of elected representatives of regional police committees to meet regularly with the commissioners' standing committee and the Home Secretary to discuss public order issues and crime.

The contribution of private security organizations should be properly recognized by official licensing and supervision. Once that was established, there should be much closer collaboration between the police and private security forces on the protection of persons and property.

Mr Anderson said that throughout Western democratic civilization "We are witnessing and passively acquiescing in a quiet but hardly bloodless revolution."

"The induction of general social disorder, uncensored crime and personal negligence have replaced more warlike conduct as the painless way to undermine the stability of the state."

"If disciplined and established institutions like the police service which embody commonly accepted values and stability can somehow be discredited and neutralized, the way is set to demoralize and vanquish the public. Indeed the Kingdom represents the largest single obstacle to politically contrived public disorder and ultimate totalitarianism," Mr Anderson said.

"A necessary prerequisite to the undermining of the political power of the police is the subversion of the police. Is it any wonder then that the police are given such a bad time?"

Recent sustained attacks on the general integrity of the police, questions on the work of the Special Branch, genuine doubts about police accountability and the police's own alleged malpractices and interferences of widespread police corruption were all part of that disquieting prospect, Mr Anderson said.

## Police chiefs 'pilloried'

Chief constables were being "personally pilloried" by MPs for speaking out on matters of public concern, Mr Alan Goodson, President of the Association of Chief Police Officers, said yesterday.

It was only right that police should shape public opinion on important questions, Mr Goodson said. They were the professionals and had first-hand experience.

Chief constables are speaking out more than ever before and what is the result? They are personally pilloried in Parliament."

Police were asked by Parliament to comment on possible trade dispute legislation and were then "accused of being actively involved in formulating views publicly hostile to the rights of workers to strike and to picket."

There had been talk of the "so-called arrogance and non-accountability" of chief constables, but the police were non-political and regarded themselves as accountable, Mr Goodson said.

Mr Goodson was speaking at the Tower Hotel, London, during a conference on police relations with the national news media in the eighties.

Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, who was a guest, said that Sir David McNee, the Metropolitan Police Commissioner, "did right and was proved right" in his handling of last Sunday's National Front march at Lewisham.

# Reduction in custodial remands is urged

By Frances Gibb

Immediate government action to reduce the number of prisoners remanded in custody before trial or sentence, about 6,000 a day, is urged today in a report by the National Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders.

There should be a statutory limit on the time a prisoner can be held on remand, as in Scotland, the association says. Prisoners were being held for increasingly long periods and at the end of last year nearly 900 had been held for three months.

It also urges an end to the practice by which thousands of juveniles a year are remanded in adult prisons and remand centres. In 1978, more than 3,600 boys and girls aged 14 to 16 were remanded in that way, even though the courts do not have the power to sentence them to adult institutions.

It calls for an urgent review by the Home Office into the factors affecting time spent on remand, saying that conditions for such prisoners are often "very poor" and with educational or recreational facilities.

Of the 53,000 people remanded in custody in 1978, one third eventually received a non-custodial sentence. More than 1,300 were found not guilty, or their case not proceeded with, the report says.

The national average waiting time between committing a crime and being sentenced was 11.1 weeks compared with 7.5 weeks in 1975. In London the average was 18.8 weeks (11.8 in 1975).

A compensation scheme such as existed in France, Germany, Holland, Yugoslavia, Israel, Japan and elsewhere should be introduced for acquitted defendants who had been remanded in custody.

Both and Remand in Custody INACRO 169 Clapham Road, London, SW9 0PU.

## Report sought in Lindo case

The Home Secretary has called for a report from the Chief Constable of West Yorkshire on the case of Mr George Lindo, who was wrongly imprisoned for several months while police allegedly had evidence about his innocence.

The request, disclosed in answer to a parliamentary question from Mr Robert Kilgour, Sir David McNee, the Metropolitan Police Commissioner, said yesterday that a report would be published in the next few days.

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George Stephenson's 1829 locomotive Rocket leaving the Science Museum, London, to travel by road to Liverpool for the Liverpool-Manchester Railway 150th anniversary celebrations.

## MP asks about cost of policing Front march

By David Nicholson-Lord

Details of the cost of policing last Sunday's National Front march through Lewisham, south London, have been sought from Sir David McNee, the Metropolitan Police Commissioner, by Mr Christopher Price, Labour MP for Lewisham West.

Mr Price, who says that sums of up to £700,000 have been mentioned, commented in a separate letter to Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, that it was distasteful to most people that bodies such as the Front "should be able virtually to preempt sums of this order from the public purse."

## Peace keeping more important than law enforcement commandant says

From Arthur Osman Bedford

Sir Kenneth Newman, Commandant of the Police Staff College at Bramshill, Hampshire, said yesterday: "The police have certain objectives, one of them being to enforce the law; but it is a higher, a superior objective to keep the peace."

Sir Kenneth was speaking at the opening of a four-day conference of "strategies against crime in Europe" at Cranfield Institute of Technology, Bedford. Sir Malby Crofton, a member of the Greater London Council, had asked him in a reference to the violence at Bristol whether or not a blind eye should be turned by the police in certain situations when no great harm was being done, particularly in circumstances of cultural differences and a concentration of a different ethnic group.

Mr John Alderson, Chief Constable of Devon and Cornwall, said: "This is fundamental to police work. At what stage do you not enforce the law because you suspect you are exacerbating a situation?"

Sir Kenneth cited the example of marches in west Belfast that could lead to violence lasting a week. He said a priority in those circumstances had been to keep the peace but at the same time to achieve a lower priority of law enforcement by less draconian means. That was achieved by video recordings and other means to make the police more effective.

Such enforcement was difficult to apply in a situation like that at Bristol, Police always had to be conscious of the higher priority of observing the peace. "You have to consider very carefully the manner in which you enforce the law. It is a difficult exercise needing the mind of Solomon."

Referring to the Bristol violence he continued: "I think it would have been very difficult indeed for the police of that area to have had foresight of the consequences of the raid they made."

Sir Kenneth, who was speaking to delegates including many chief constables, senior officers from the United Kingdom and the Continent, academics and senior civil servants, said he had been particularly conscious about an overall policing strategy since going to the staff college.

"I have been struck by the fact that in training its senior officers the Army has the advantage of working against a background of a coherent statement of national defence policy from which it is relatively easy to identify, inter alia, the aims and priorities of training. This gives army training a sharper direction and purpose than our own and of course guides the pattern of deployment for many commanders."

"It may be that in a country with a national police force it would be possible to produce a statement of overall policing strategy. In the United Kingdom, however, with 50 different autonomous police forces, this is a difficult exercise."

Sir Kenneth said that one of the features of a British police force was that the lowest operative, the constable, wielded wide powers of personal responsibility and discretion, possibly as a community policeman, neighbourhood policeman. Not alone, strategic planning started from a collection of statistics and took insufficient account of the valuable management information possessed by constables.

Referring to the possible involvement of specialists such as the CID and Special Patrol Group, he continued: "The Special Patrol Group contribution if required should not be carefully handled and made responsive to local sensitivities."

# MP suggests legal curb on cigarette advertising

By Annabel Ferriman  
Health Services Correspondent

A majority in the House of Commons would support a complete ban on cigarette advertising except at the point of sale, Mr Roland Moyle, opposition spokesman on health, said yesterday.

The Government was trying to negotiate a voluntary agreement with the tobacco industry to reduce advertising but was getting nowhere, he said.

"If they cannot get a voluntary agreement then I believe the answer is legislation. That is not the best way forward but it is better than no way forward."

Mr Moyle, who as health minister in the last government negotiated the previous voluntary agreement with the industry, which expired at the end of March, said that if the Government introduced a Bill the Labour Party should support it.

"There would be a major in favour of it. We may lose 10 Conservative MPs because of vested interests and because we have a two-way government interest, as we may lose two dozen on the Labour side who have tobacco companies in their constituency. But I think there would be enough to pass it."

"My advice to the Labour Party, Labour Party would be to back the Government on the bill if it produces such a Bill."

Mr Moyle, who was addressing a meeting of the Medical Journalists' Association in London, said that the agreement had reached with the industry in 1977 had been suitable at that time when a majority of adults in the country smoked. But that situation had since changed, smokers were in a minority and a tougher agreement was necessary.

He was disappointed that the taxation on cigarettes had not been increased more in the Budget. "After all, prescription charges went up to £1. That was obviously done to make people who are scared off the health service."

"It was not done to increase revenue because they could have raised more by increasing the tax on cigarettes more substantially, with the accompanying benefit to health."

Mr Moyle predicted that there would be substantial disinvestment with the reorganization of the health service being planned by the Government because it was not likely to save the predicted £30m and was being rushed through too fast.

New Forest fire  
Fire destroyed 130 acres of woodland in the New Forest at Fordingbridge, Hampshire yesterday.

## Appointments Vacant

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For a five day week the current salary for a full time is £2,425 p.a. plus rates for a part-time. Full training is given for all the positions.

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Further details from:  
The Warden, Trinity College, Glenalmond, Perthshire, PH1 3RY  
Tel: 073-888 205

to whom early application should be made giving full c.v. and naming 2 or more referees.

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Applications are invited for a post of LECTURER in the Department of Computing Science, tenable from 1st October, 1980.

Salary will be within the range £5,000-£7,140, of the Lecturers' scale £5,500-£10,000 (under review), with increments according to age, qualifications and experience.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Secretary of the University of Glasgow, 18, University of Glasgow, Glasgow, G12 8QQ, to whom applications (3 copies), giving the name and address of three referees, should be sent not later than 31st May 1980. In reply please quote Ref No. 4399/15.

**EXPERIENCED, qualified teacher of commercial subjects, including shorthand and typing, required for a full-time post. Salary £4,500 p.a. plus benefits. Apply to the Director of Training, St. George's College, 2, Warwick Road, London, NW5 6AD. Tel: 01-435 4631.**

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**PROFESSEURS FRANCAIS** French teacher, native speaker, required by London Montessori School, Direct method, 11th St. James, London, W1A 1AB. Tel: 01-435 4631.

**QUALIFIED MONTESSORI teacher** required to teach 2-5 yr. olds in London. Tel: 01-435 4631.

**PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS**

**THE ROYAL SCOTTISH ACADEMY OF MUSIC AND DRAMA**

**SCHOOL OF MUSIC**

**TEACHER OF PIANO**

Applications are invited for the above full time post from persons qualified to teach in an advanced level. The post is for an appointment in September 1980. Salary will be in the lecturer's scale, £4,500-£7,140 p.a. plus benefits, and the post is superannuated.

Particulars may be obtained from the Secretary, The Royal Scottish Academy of Music and Drama, 188 George's Place, Glasgow G2 1BB with whom applications (enclosing curriculum vitae and the names of three referees) must be lodged by 5 May 1980.

**EDUCATIONAL**

**WHAT NEXT?**

Is your Daughter leaving school this year? Are you considering a Sixth Form? Do you want to go to University? Do you want to go to College? Do you want to go to a Technical School? Do you want to go to a Polytechnic? Do you want to go to a University of Applied Sciences? Do you want to go to a College of Arts and Design? Do you want to go to a College of Commerce? Do you want to go to a College of Health Sciences? Do you want to go to a College of Engineering? Do you want to go to a College of Agriculture? Do you want to go to a College of Forestry? Do you want to go to a College of Fisheries? Do you want to go to a College of Marine Studies? Do you want to go to a College of Environmental Studies? Do you want to go to a College of Social Sciences? Do you want to go to a College of Humanities? Do you want to go to a College of Law? Do you want to go to a College of Medicine? Do you want to go to a College of Dentistry? Do you want to go to a College of Veterinary Medicine? 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OVERSEAS

# Creation of Zimbabwe Army meets problems

From Nicholas Ashford Salisbury, April 22

The presence of detachments of former Zulu and Zulu guerrillas parading beside their former opponents in the Rhodesian security forces during last Thursday night's independence celebrations was designed to symbolize the start that has been made on creating a new Zimbabwean national army.

The process of amalgamating former guerrilla fighters with the security forces is taking place under a new joint High Command headed by Lieutenant-General Peter Wall, erstwhile Commander of Rhodesian Combined Operations, and comprising the leaders of the Rhodesian Air Force and the Zulu and Zulu forces.

However, the amalgamation process is going far from smoothly, a fact that is already causing concern for the new Government.

At a press conference last week Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister, gave as his top priority the formation of a single army out of the former opposing forces. Mr Mugabe is acutely aware that he will not be able to secure his power base until there is a single, united army behind him.

Until that takes place, the dangers of a renewed conflict, either between the white-lead security forces and the former guerrillas, or between the Zulu and Zulu forces, are high. The Zulu forces, it is expected, will continue to exist.

A start was made in amalgamating the three rival forces shortly before last February's Rhodesian election when more than 400 Zulu men were transferred to barracks at Etosha, near Bulawayo, and a similar number of Zulu guerrillas were despatched to a remote camp at Rathgar, about 60 miles north-east of Salisbury.

Since then the two groups have been shuffled around and moved to Baila Balla and Llewellyn barracks in the Bulawayo area, from where there are about 300 from each force at each of the two centres. But no solid Zulu or Zulu men have been introduced into the amalgamation process since then.

While this means that there are about 1,200 former



A group of former Zulu guerrillas are addressed by their commanding officer at a Zimbabwe camp.

guerrillas have been integrated with the security forces there still remain more than 28,000 guerrillas in 11 remote assembly camps that were originally set up by the Commonwealth monitoring force when the ceasefire came into effect at the beginning of the year.

Additionally, an estimated 4,000 well-trained Zulu troops have recently returned from Zimbabwe together with part of Zulu's impressive arsenal of heavy weapons, including heavy mortars, artillery and anti-aircraft equipment. These men are now in heavily-defended positions at two assembly camps. There are more men and equipment in Zimbabwe waiting to return.

The problem facing Mr Mugabe, who is also Minister of Defence, is twofold. First, he must try to accelerate the process of amalgamation. Second, he has to reduce the overall size of the armed forces which are far too large for the country's peacetime requirements.

This is a task that has deep

political implications because any attempt by him to reduce the size of Zulu is likely to meet with resistance from Mr Joshua Nkomo, former co-leader of the Patriotic Front alliance but now Mr Mugabe's political rival despite his presence in the Government.

The amalgamation of the original 200 Zulu and Zulu forces, which is being carried out with the assistance of British military personnel, has not been easy.

More than 40 Zulu and Zulu men have been placed in detention because of indiscipline and further 50 have been absent without leave. There have also been incidents of violence between the former guerrillas and the black NCOs who have been detailed to train them.

One of the main difficulties has been caused by the racial hatred that inevitably must exist between men who were killing one another not long ago. From that point of view the integration could be said to have gone better than

expected, although tensions still exist.

Another problem, according to Captain Robert Sankar, one of the training officers, at Llewellyn barracks, is the general lack of education among many of the former guerrillas.

Many former guerrillas, who had grown accustomed to a considerable degree of independence during the war, also resent the strict discipline they now have to adhere to.

The military problems now being experienced by Mr Mugabe's Government were predicted by the Commonwealth monitoring force, and an attempt was made before the elections to interest guerrillas in reverting to a civilian career. However, in response to a questionnaire circulated to all assembly camps only 150 guerrillas expressed interest in returning to civilian life.

Some time soon Mr Mugabe is going to have to take firm action to reduce the size of the armed forces. But such action is likely to meet with resistance not only from Zulu but

from his own Zulu command as well.

Mr Mugabe has his own rivalries with the political leadership of Mr Mugabe's Zulu Party for some time and believe that they should now be rewarded for their vital role in securing the party's election victory.

Progress has been made in other areas, however. The controversial Security Force Auxiliaries, who numbered about 26,000 at the time of the election and who were accused of supporting Bishop Abel Muzorewa, the defeated leader of the UANC Party, have been virtually disbanded.

Similarly, almost all of the European members of the South African Police, who were accused of supporting the

# Where damages are higher

Costanzo v Brown and Root (U.K.) Ltd and Another.

Before Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Shaw and Lord Justice Brandon

A Portuguese worker, rendered quadriplegic in an accident on a North Sea oil supply ship in Great Britain, sought damages from his employers, a multinational company, and received £27,250 in interim payments, was allowed to discontinue the action in England in order to pursue proceedings in Texas, where he had been advised by United States attorneys (acting on a contingency fee basis) that he would be likely to recover far higher damages.

The Court of Appeal, the Master of the Rolls, dissenting, in reserved judgments, allowed an appeal by the plaintiff, Mr Innocencio Fernando Costanzo, of Portugal, from an order of Mr Justice Parker that the notice of discontinuance of his action against the defendants, Brown and Root (U.K.) Ltd, of Westminster, and Jackson Marine SA, of Panama, be struck out and that an injunction be granted restraining him from commencing or continuing any further proceedings in the United States against the Jackson Marine or Brown and Root group of companies in respect of a claim for damages in respect of personal injuries suffered on the American Moon.

Leave to appeal to the House of Lords was granted.

The Rules of the Supreme Court, Order 21, rule 2 (1), provide that a plaintiff in an action begun by writ may, without the leave of the court, discontinue the action at any time not later than 14 days after service of the defence on him.

Mr George Newman and Mr John Ruddy for the plaintiff; Mr Christopher Bathurst, QC, and Mr M. Leeson for the defendants.

THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS said that two answers of "Houston, we have a problem" were kept a look-out for men injured on North Sea oil rigs. The worse a man was injured the better for the plaintiff. The plaintiff was rendered quadriplegic and his employers had no answer to the claim. Their lookout man reported to the Texas state attorney in England and told the injured man: "Do not bring our action in England where you will only get £125,000. We can get £2,500,000 in Texas". If the man agreed he signed a power of attorney providing for their reward of 10 per cent of the damages recovered.

When the American Moon was in Great Britain on February 14, 1977, a cable went off the rig. A 30-year-old crew man, and penetrated his spinal cord. He was paralysed in his arms and legs, a quadriplegic, dependent on others for everything. He was married with children. Mandelville hospital from February to November, 1977. His employers treated him well.

The Portuguese Consul in London was asked by his family to find a solicitor to claim compensation for him. B. M. Birnberg & Co were instructed in May, 1977, and they got into touch with Clyde & Co, the employers' solicitors. No doubt the latter were aware of the Texas-style class action suits, and they decided to try to get all they could to keep the proceedings in England and said that they would willingly make an interim payment on account of £27,250. By consent on March 22, 1978, an order was made for £27,250 to be paid as an interim payment.

In June, 1978, the Texas lawyers came on the scene. They were ready to pay large sums out of their own pockets because of the 40 per cent contingency fee. On July 3, 1978, the Houston lawyers filed a writ of habeas corpus in the United States for a one-third part of the money received by the plaintiff's Texas lawyers. If the petition were filed in court, it was expressly stated that it was understood that the plaintiff would not sue the defendants in the United States.

That power of attorney was conspicuous in the extreme English eyes. It would be invalid as contrary to public policy if made in regard to English proceedings.

Meanwhile the English proceedings continued. The plaintiff required rehousing. On December 8, 1978, an order was made for £27,250 to be paid as an interim payment. On February 7, 1979, the plaintiff claimed £5m for gross negligence against his employers in the Texas State Court. On April 30 a defence was delivered in the English proceedings. The English proceedings were continued by the chief engineer of Jackson Marine SA. That left only the question of damages in England.

On May 14, the last of the 14 days to be within the time limit of Order 21 of the Rules of the Supreme Court, Birnberg & Co served notice of discontinuance of the English action. That notice might have been served at any time in the view of the power of attorney it was not authorised.

On July 19 a notice of non-suit was filed in the Texas action. But a fresh action was started in the Texas State Court on August 1, 1979. The plaintiff claimed \$5m for gross negligence against his employers in the Texas State Court. On April 30 a defence was delivered in the English proceedings. The English proceedings were continued by the chief engineer of Jackson Marine SA. That left only the question of damages in England.

The judge had held that the plaintiff's advisers were guilty of negligence in the English proceedings in giving the notice of discontinuance, because the plaintiff had received £27,250 as interim payment, which was a substantial sum. The judge also held that the plaintiff was likely to succeed in the Texas action. The judge ordered that the notice of discontinuance be struck out and that an injunction be granted restraining the plaintiff from commencing or continuing any further proceedings in the United States against the Jackson Marine or Brown and Root group of companies in respect of a claim for damages in respect of personal injuries suffered on the American Moon.

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entitled to receive. The nuts and bolts of the case were to be considered as justifiable. It would be less than humane to deny to such a victim the opportunity to sue in a country where compensation was available. It would evoke the most generous response.

The plaintiff's English solicitors could hardly be blamed for not at first discovering that Brown and Root was a multinational company based in Texas and that it operated under the aegis of Jackson Marine, a Texas corporation. All the corporations comprised in the Jackson Marine were owned by the same group, for whom Clyde & Co acted in England.

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—AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE.

# Salisbury Parliament will be opened on May 14

From Our Own Correspondent Salisbury, April 22

The new 100-member Zimbabwe Parliament will be formally opened on May 14, it was announced today. Until then the country will continue to be governed under the emergency powers which were introduced by the Rhodesian white-minority government in 1965.

The date for the opening of Parliament was decided today at the first meeting of the Cabinet since the country became independent last Friday. The Cabinet also discussed the series of violent incidents that have been taking place in black townships since independence.

One of the most serious of these took place last night. Two supporters of Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister, were killed when armed men opened fire with a machine gun on a funeral procession. A third man was seriously injured. The incident took place in Mabvuku township, east of Salisbury, where two people were killed and more than 30 injured in a series of grenade attacks on the night of the independence celebrations. According to eyewitnesses the attackers carried off a passing car.

In a broadcast last night Mr Mugabe condemned the rash of violent incidents and gave a warning that stern measures would be taken against those who committed acts of lawlessness.

Many of the incidents have involved clashes between supporters of different political parties, notably between Mr Mugabe's Zanu (PF) and Mr Joshua Nkomo's Patriotic Front Party.

Ex-guerrillas rescued: A white farmer whose son and daughter were killed in the Rhodesian war yesterday risked his life to save former guerrilla fighters trapped in the blazing wreck of a crashed lorry.

Mr Cherrington Tilley pulled the lorry after it crashed near his home outside Salisbury. A neighbour said Mr Tilley used his tractor to right the vehicle. Mr Tilley's son died in a guerrilla ambush and his daughter was killed when guerrillas shot down an airliner.

Reuter.

Reuter.

Reuter.

# Amnesty names Ethiopians who vanished

By Our Foreign Staff

The former head of the Ethiopian Orthodox Church, Patriarch Abuna Tewfesse, three former government ministers, Mr Abanah Kidane Mariam, Mr Kassa Wolde Mariam, and Mr Seifu Mekonnen Selassie, and a mayor, Mr Hareget Abaye, are among 14 political prisoners who have disappeared while in custody in Ethiopia.

Amnesty International, which has been making inquiries about the prisoners, decided yesterday to publish their names in the hope that the resulting publicity might help to protect them.

Eight of the 14 were among more than 200 people prominent under Emperor Haile Selassie, who have been held without charge or trial since the 1974 revolution.

Five of the others were officials of the All Ethiopia Socialist Movement called Meison, which formed the political arm of the new military Government until August 1977, when it opposed the military rulers. The leaders of the group were then either killed or imprisoned.

The prisoners have not been heard of since July 1979. Questioned by Amnesty International, representatives of the Ethiopian provisional military Government have stated that the 14 have been transferred from Addis Ababa.

In view of Amnesty International's report on the murder of children in Bangui which last year drew attention to the despotic regime in the country and which ultimately led France to help depose Emperor Bokassa and help President David Dacko to power.

strengthen their news and communications capabilities. The decision will have to be adopted by the next general conference of Unesco, which takes place in Belgrade in September. But after all the wheeling and dealing that has gone on to reach this stage, it is extremely unlikely that the conference will reject it.

The problem for Unesco will be how to fund the new mechanism. The 77 non-aligned nations were responsible for obliging the conference to accept Unesco's developing worldwide communications. At the same time they were unable to obtain the creation of a fund to pay for it.

It was the United States which had to make the biggest concession from its basic standpoint to allow the final consensus to go forward. In the American view Unesco is not necessarily either the best or the appropriate body to head such a mechanism. When it came to money, therefore, the American delegation was not prepared to add financial largesse to the concession on principle it had already made.

European nations played a conciliatory role in the affair, making it possible for the consensus to be reached while at the same time refraining from taking any position on the question of setting up a fund. Another important detail was

# Tear gas used to break up Coloured pupils' protest

From Ray Kennedy Johannesburg, April 22

Police today ended the uneasy truce or non-violence that has so far characterized the national school boycott by Coloured pupils protesting at unfair education opportunities.

A squad in camouflage gear fired tear gas to break up a march by 8,000 Coloured students near Cape Town.

Mr Marais Steyn, Minister of Coloured Affairs, gave a warning that schools might be closed down by the end of the week unless students returned to classes. He also threatened that the Government "would have to give serious consideration to the position of teachers."

The boycott which began yesterday, in the Cape and Johannesburg areas has spread to the Orange Free State and Natal.

Police intervened when 8,000 Coloured pupils staged a march at Heideveld, near Cape Town. The march started peacefully and uniformed police kept a low profile until a squad of riot police roared up in 15 vehicles. A police officer urged the students to disperse and when they failed to do so the riot police fired tear gas.

An angry mother of one of the pupils said: "Why do they have to shoot tear gas? The pupils were staging a peaceful demonstration."

In the Johannesburg area, armed police in riot camouflage stopped cars for "routine checks" outside the Reiger Park Coloured township, near Bokshurg, after 650 Coloured

high school children there joined the boycott.

They had marched from their school waving placards calling for the abolition of the Department of Coloured Affairs and "better-type education."

Amid conflicting newspaper reports that up to 60,000 Coloured students had been involved in the boycott so far, the Government claimed yesterday that only about 20,000 were taking part.

Mr Steyn said in Parliament that reports from the schools indicated that the disturbances were spreading under tremendous pressure from agitators.

He said the Government would consider closing down Coloured schools unless discipline and order were restored by the end of the week. Mr Steyn said the press was as much to blame for the spread of the unrest.

In Durban, 700 medical students at the University of Natal have decided to boycott lectures for a week in support of the school pupils. More than 1,200 students from two Coloured high schools in Durban also joined the boycott.

The Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town, the Right Rev Bill Burnett, called on the Government and students to exercise restraint. He said the boycott should not be allowed to become a work of tireless agitators, but "when the gap between education on white and black expenditure is so scandalously wide, there is a need for consciences to be stirred."

Lausanne, April 22.—Man's ingenuity as a destroyer of wildlife is particularly obvious in Africa, where traps, guns, arrows and poison are utilized in elephant population is one of the biggest—estimated at 316,300.

The biggest number of elephants—377,000—are found in Zaire, where accommodation licences for elephant safaris are liberally granted. According to Mr Douglas-Hamilton, during four years of study in Africa, he was one of the first countries to ratify the international agreement on commerce in endangered species, but only two weeks after the signing a massacre of elephants took place there. He said that the country's administration accedes frequently to political pressures and grants elephant-hunting licences to people in high places.

The Portuguese, who left Angola and Mozambique when these countries became independent, took huge quantities of illegal ivory with them. The report says. And today, ivory is still important contraband, used by rebel groups to pay for weapons.

A powerful group which controlled illegal ivory traffic in the Central African Empire during the reign of Emperor Jean-Bedel Bokassa, according to the report, disappeared with the regime.

The report alleges that South Africa, with 3,500 elephants, is engaged in a traffic in ivory with Namibia under cover of legal activities.

—AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE.



















## THE ARTS

## on Daniels at the greater stage

perhaps some reflection on the amount of work the Shakespeare Company has away from its main base at the Stratford-upon-Avon. Ron Daniels, the company's artistic director, has given the company a new lease of life. For the past four years of course he has been artistic director of the RSC at Stratford, and in that time he has given the company a new lease of life. He has been artistic director of the RSC at Stratford, and in that time he has given the company a new lease of life. He has been artistic director of the RSC at Stratford, and in that time he has given the company a new lease of life.

much more intimate production. Of course the values and the priorities are different on the main stage; performances have simply got to be better, but that doesn't necessarily mean broader. "It's no secret that as a company we are now in considerable financial difficulties, which is why all the plays on the main stage this year (As You Like It, Twelfth Night, Richard II and Richard III) are unusually audience-pullers. But that doesn't mean they have to be done boringly. *Romeo* is a play about love and friendship and parenthood and death, and above all perhaps about identity and the definition of self—it's full of lines which could have come straight out of *Sartre* or *Ibsen*. 'I have lost myself.' 'What's in a name?' but it's also a play for anyone who, like me, has a son and a daughter and is trying to understand them."

Romeo he has two productions at the Warehouse in London, *Pericles* and *The Sicelide*, and two at the Other Place, *Timon* and *Richard III*. *Pericles* and *The Sicelide* are much more of a local theatre for Stratford people than the main stage can ever be, given its tourist trade. "I don't want to be the object of someone else's imagination; I don't want to be at the receiving end of someone else's ideas; that's why I gave up acting. I was quite bad, I think, and also very noisy; I used to deafen audiences with my enthusiasm, just as I now deafen actors."

As a parting gift from Cheeseman, Daniels was allowed to direct one new Terson at Stoke (The Samaritan), and from there he progressed to a successful revival at the Sh Theatre in London of *The Long and the Short and the Tall*. "That led, for no reason I have ever really fathomed, to 18 months of total unemployment as a director in 1973-74. I simply couldn't get any work at all, so to keep going I took to writing Pan-Am tourist guides to South America and acting as a stand-in on *Top of the Pops*, which paid very good money, though you also had to push the cameras through hordes of screaming teenagers, so it was quite hard work. Then, gradually, I began to get back into the theatre via drama school productions and some at the Half Moon and the National Youth Theatre."

Shortly before her tragic death, Buzz Goodbody invited Daniels to direct Rudin's *Crime and Punishment* at the Other Place, and from there he has seldom looked back. "I also did *Afore Night* Come at the Long Wharf in America, and that got me to Yale where I've done four or five productions for Brustein's drama school. There I met Al Epstein who invited me to direct at Bristol, and they all turned it down. Then I sent it to Trevor Nunn here and within two days he was on the phone saying the RSC would do it. They invited me to direct, and I've been here more or less ever since."

"The Other Place isn't like the Warehouse in London; we're not only dedicated to new work, indeed some of our main successes have been in Shakespeare: we're dedicated to an intimate reappraisal of office familiar texts, trying to get away from pure grandstanding and into something deeper. But every production is a blind journey; you don't know what you've got until the very last stages of rehearsal."

Edward II  
Bristol New Vic

## Ned Chaillet

Christopher Marlowe's *Edward II* is something of a booby's guide to royal sodomy and treachery: a portrait, baldly sketched in black with all traces of the heretical era of the 14th century. It is not only Edward's seducer, Gaveston, who ruthlessly disregards the ordinary virtues of loyalty, calling for "wanton poets" about him instead of soldiers; but there is Edward's usurper, Mortimer, who also tumbles from grace when he tastes power. There is in Marlowe a haughty moral ambivalence, a tendency to give the best speeches to his characters when they show the evil in themselves. As a defender of England's glory and an enemy to Gaveston's malevolent influence, Mortimer hardly exists, but when he has seduced Edward's queen and ordered Edward's death, he rises to eloquence. Sentenced to die himself, he bounds off expectantly, very like Peter Pan, exclaiming: "To die, there would be a great adventure."

queen it has its point, but it leaves Isabella floundering among men with a wealth of passion that no one will accept. Richard Correll's production becomes a constant exercise in isolation: the Queen, her plea for Edward's love is rewarded with a long, passionate kiss between Edward and Gaveston and her later tender touches to Mortimer are ignored. Mr Correll has even cast a man to play the one other woman's role. With a regal control and fine diction Mrs Davies stands the isolation, but the sense of rejection she conveys merely makes the play her tragedy. It should, of course, be Edward's. Marlowe does not make that pass for the actor, picturing him at first as an infuriated fool and only lifting him to some kind of glory when he is dragged from his throne by the sword to die. It is at that point that Robert O'Mahoney finally captures the role and does something special with it, but for too long he is content to be a flirt. There are strong moments throughout but the production never quite comes together. It is not for lack of acting, for there are firm performances from such supporting players as Richard Coles and David Fosse, but the harm may well come from the focus design by John McMurray. The costumes are sometimes ridiculous and he has turned the stage of Bristol's New Vic Theatre into a metal pit. The history of Edward is set out as if on a noisy hot-air vent.

New London Consort  
Queen Elizabeth Hall

## Frank Dobbins

For his concert of music from renaissance Spain on Monday night Philip Pickett assembled a fine array of 20 young musicians who confidently asserted their skills on a wide variety of antique instruments, combining magnificently with the professionalism of a symphony orchestra while conveying the excitement of a unique event. A grand opening was provided by a refrain of cornets, sackbuts and dulcians, punctuating the verses of a psalm for King Ferdinand of Aragon sung by a well balanced vocal quartet supported by lute, harp, harpsichord, and two brass viols. The ensuing sequence of part songs drawn from various 16th-century Iberian manuscripts provided a range of opportunities for the brightly toned soprano of Catherine Rott and the lucidly phrased tenor of

John Potter to combine with smaller groups of instruments, plucked, bowed or blown. An especially rare delight was the gentle polyphony cascaded from the whistles of Tom Finck in his arrangement of Josquin's famous Chanson "Mille Regrets" and the delicate instrumental divisions neatly added by the horn of Frances Kelly in Mouton's arrangement of "Chanson de l'Espérance". After a finely measured performance of a psalm and a grand finale by the harpsichord, David Robson moved to the organ for a vigorous interpretation of a litanie (Paraviam) by the same composer. William East and Philip Thorpe displayed even greater versatility, switching easily from viol to recorder, cornetto and shawm. The instrumental combinations were for the most part judicious and effective, and the programme planning showed scholarship and flair in assuring good continuity and contrast. Some of the improvisations were head-on, while others approached a subtle suggestion in at least one of the humours of the. But all in all this was a highly entertaining and memorable occasion.

Some of the reviews on this page are reprinted from yesterday's later editions

## Royal Ballet's new triple bill

The Royal Ballet next Tuesday presents a triple bill of works new to its repertoire. Robert North's *Troy* comes to a mixed score of Brazilian folk and percussion music by Bob Downes, was created for London Contemporary Dance Theatre in 1974. Kenneth MacMillan's *Mr. Porter*, *Mr. Porter* was created for Stuttgart in 1974, and *Mr. Porter* was created for Stuttgart in 1974, and *Mr. Porter* was created for Stuttgart in 1974.

Theaterflute  
Garden

## Sadie

*Sadie* has an unhappy life. The Royal Opera in recent years. Prose has been short-lived; it did not give long odds to one—first given by last year, when it was silent-breaking on. Like most of its it is due to the s. eadonic to a large use, of excessive. Scene changes another with alarming and lavishment; and 's high ecstasies and humour alike to all too vigorously, missing in August production is any result inevitably is



Kiri to Kanawa as Pamina

cupids, or a garden hinting at Cupid's. So it is the more a play that many scenes are overlaid, from the fussy business with the rival Ladies at the start to the quivering of Papageno's infants (11 of them) at the end. The cast on Monday was mostly the same as last February's. Then as now we saw Thomas Allen's earthy, natural Papageno, wittily done and richly sung, a worthy successor to Geraint Evans; Robert Lloyd as a strong, slightly austere Sarastro; Donald McIntyre as the Speaker, no saintly priest but a fluent and worldly philosopher; and Zdzislaw Donat as the Queen of Night, rather small in voice and lacking venom, but for little lapse and wonder fully sure in the darling coloratura, which emerged for once elegantly and musically shaped, each note a tiny crystal.

The two newcomers were the central pair, Stuart Burrows as Tamino (he sang the role on the Far East tour) and Kiri to Kanawa as Pamina. Mr Burrows is familiar in the role, and he sings it beautifully, ardent, and with a hint of the sensuous in the Portrait aria, but some of his acting was cawlow. Miss Kanawa makes a really superb, genuine sound, of course, full and creamy, and phrases with warmth and passion. I am not quite convinced that she is yet within the part (as she memorably was when she sang it at the Paris Opera in 1972); was her singing overpoweringly big and sophisticated, and over-vibrant, wanting in the eager innocence of which the music speaks? Well, if it was, that may have been because James Conlon, her, like almost everyone, in superable difficulties with his slow tempos. Perhaps it takes more experience than he possesses to understand the relationship between slowness and seriousness, which is a purely linear. The Act II music for the priests and the music for the Boys, in particular, threatened to be interminable; vitality, present (after a sloppy start) in the overture and the early scenes, faded sadly in the course of the evening.

## London debuts

costa's Debussy *Prélude* contained a good things, such as sound made by 'Les les parfums' features finely balanced of Poulsen's Sonata for clarinet and piano was just right. This offers hard-toned high spirits in its outer movements, a suavely beautiful melody in between, and had a neat performance of the clarinet sound carefully varied. Like the rest, Brahms's Trio, op 114, had a reading full of youthful energy, but here that quality was reconciled with the music's autumnal shades, its nostalgic regrets. No easy feat. Voytek Marushevski gave an efficient rather than an imaginative performance of Chopin's lone Prelude, op 45, and was businesslike, too, in the complete set of Preludes, op 28. The differences between these pieces were minimized, and countless potential expressive nuances, as in the D flat and A flat major items, were by-passed. He was more effective in preludes with repetitive patterns, such as the F sharp minor; yet this as a whole was a curiously one-dimensional interpretation, despite its high though not immaculate, technical standard. This was an attractive all- Slavonic programme and Mr Marushevski's account of Glazunov's Sonata, op 74, was far more adroit. All three movements had a diversity of pace and emphasis and a forward urgency, quite absent from his Chopin. This was a performance of bounding power and confidence, suggesting this pianist to be much better attuned to Glazunov's simpler, emotional world than the more complex of Chopin. Yet as if to contradict this he did excel in the *Poème Symphonique*, especially in the *Poème Symphonique*. Mark Varshavsky's reading of the first movement of Beethoven's Sonata, op 102 no 2, was vigorous but somewhat

crude in effect: he had a large, sinewy tone, unbridled mobility, yet seemed not to have much finesse. This was deceptive, for the Adagio was far better, the phrase more smoothly shaped, the feeling deeper; and the final Allegro fugato conveyed an apt impression of intellectual ferment. Next came the first British hearing of a Sonata for unaccompanied cello by Boris Tishchenko, a pupil of Shostakovich. The first movement is moody and brooding, the second more striking, with jerky, nervous, unexpected gestures. Mildly attractive, also, is the Largo, with long, meditative lines, and the finale is the expected outburst of virtuosity. Mr Varshavsky's was a darkly sonorous performance of a piece that is well written for the instrument, even if it leaves no suggestion of an individual voice. An interesting interpretation was given, also, of Debussy's Sonata, though one that is sometimes too direct and emphatic. A surging yet well-controlled vital force marked Amiram Rigai's performance of the Bach Chromatic Fantasy and Fugue, but otherwise his playing showed less discretion. His taste for large-scale musical ideas was confirmed by Brahms's Sonata, op 5, and if the outer movements were not altogether accurate as notes and rhythms, a sense of struggle is not inappropriate to this work. However, the Andante and even more, the Rückblick were too forthright, too extrovert, even if this was a youthful composition. The Brahms finale demonstrated Mr Rigai's free keyboard facility, yet that capacity was put to better use in the *Prélude* and *Toccata* of Debussy's *Pour le Piano*; the subtle Sarabande which comes between them was too noisy, though

Max Harrison

## A summary of stupefaction

Blood Black and Gold  
Royal Exchange,  
Manchester

## Irving Wardle

From their early days in the 1830s, the founders of the Royal Exchange stood up apart from the campaign to banish religion from the British stage; and since then their deep-seated obsession with spiritual quests has always been liable to erupt and bash unsuspecting spectators. There is certainly something heroic about a company that sticks to its theatrical ideals to the extent of elaborately staging a piece as dour as Gerald McLarnon's *Blood Black and Gold*, but I have rarely experienced an atmosphere of such glee-eyed stupefaction as greeted Monday night's performance. Summary will get us nowhere but here goes all the same. We are at an Irish fairground run

by the blood-drinking king and his leatherclad boys who throw themselves on a double party of dancing girls and give them a whirl on the roundabout (the first taste of Abraham Murray's spectacular stage management). The girls are whisked away to their practice room under the beady eye of Carmel McSharry's madam, but too late: one of them has fallen for the toughest of the fairground boys. Can it be he approaching through the garden? No; it is a ragged inebriate who later turns out to be a priest who thought he saw the infant Jesus in the bottom of the chalice but drank up all the same. When the king mafia take a dim view of this he falls dead at their feet; but is brought round by the witch grandmother and a coven of troll girls with suitable invocations and a kettle of boiling water, and proceeds to marry the lovers. Alas, the bride then goes down with cancer and discharges herself from hospital to expire in a hovel with the priest.

From the programme quotations for Simone Weil, Augustus Silesius and the secret Celtic language of the tinkers. I assume that these personages and events have been put together to illustrate some mystical blood doctrine. Detraction, I know, is the friend of ignorance; but Mr McLarnon supplies the outsider with no reason for viewing it as anything more than superstitious rubbish. He does not create a world in which these things make sense, nor a plot in which they acquire force. His characters, as often in drama with a claim to the spiritual dimension, consist of heavy stereotypes with fine writing plastered on top. Dilys Hamlett does a gallant turn as the boarded lady, and Miss McSharry shows a nicely whetted satiric edge whenever she gets a chance. But the mainstay of the show are Mr Murray's stage effects: fairground lighting, wailing banshees, and a carnival bull which frolics swallows all the survivors, and not a moment too soon.

William Louthier  
The Place

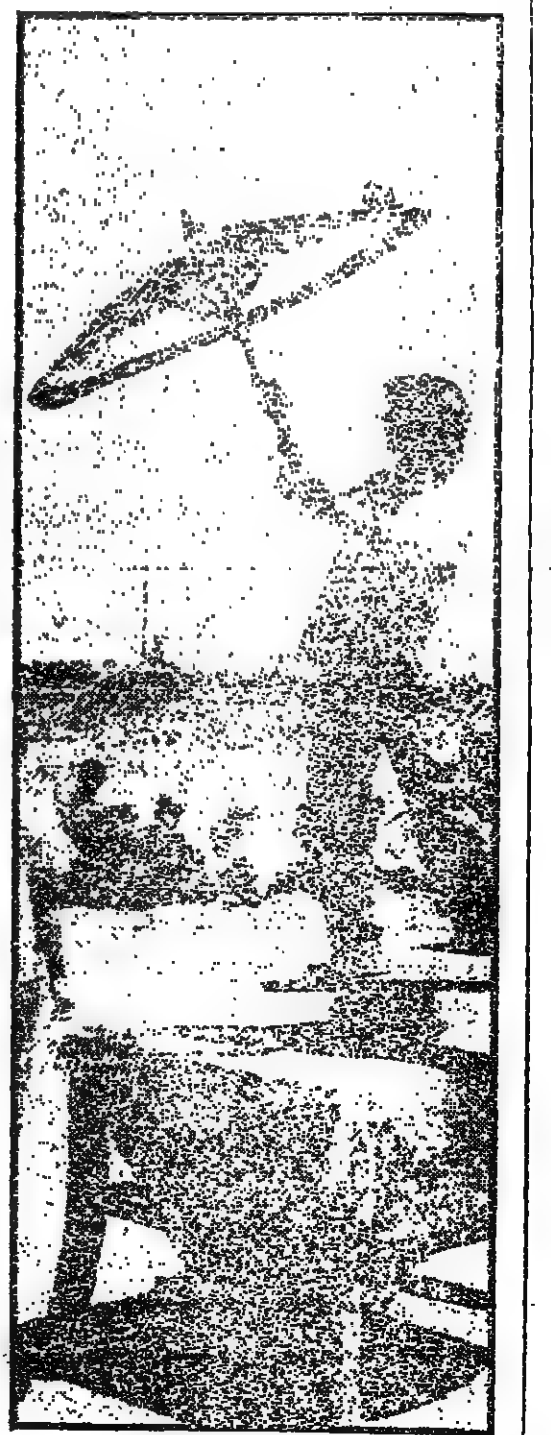
## Noël Goodwin

Any mixture of dance and theatre involves some element of compromise, and needs skilful handling if it is not to put one or other at a disadvantage. William Louthier could with more of one or even both in the first programme of a two-week season of his own works announced, somewhat obscurely, as "Louthier's festival of parables '80"—there being no sign of a parable or even an umbrella. He also had the misfortune to lose a co-star in Fenella Fielding, who was due to appear in more than one of the works in the group's repertoire, but for whom apologies were made on Monday on account of illness. What I presume was her intended recitation in "I am Woman" was consequently spoken instead by one of the other girls. Alas, we were told her name, which seemed a mite churlish. Neither did the programme tell us whose verse it was, but I think the writer was Dolores Scorn Smith. It had something to do with being female, which is a pretty topical subject at any time, but what the programme called "the emotional landscape of her experience" did look a bit barren, the various aspects of female imagery carried through to the three other dancers in only limited fashion. Behind their movements Mr Louthier cued and beat time for some improvised music on drums and bass, and then sketching in some fragments of vocal line himself. He was also one of the Plaintive Events in a work that title, portraying a dancer in practice gear frightened of makeup and mirror and looking for courage to a bottle as much as to himself. As with the other works, it had the aura of an idea not fully followed through, either as choreography or as drama, or in relation to the music of Scott Joplin, although there was a moment of real pathos when Mr Louthier donned part of the costume he used to wear so unforgettably in Alvin Ailey's *Hermit Songs*. The opening work, *Mirrors*, belongs to the same genre. It takes its subject from what I suppose must be a Creole or Caribbean artist, showing four girls attended by a black slave, who strips the girls in dresses for each in turn to dance a solo to a selection of moody songs by Peggy Lee. Failing any more elaborate setting, it would be strengthened if the choreography differentiated more clearly between the girls in character and personality, inhabiting as they do not so much a house of the rising sun as a place of the waning moon.

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Bernard Levin

# And all for a string of devalued beads



Lord Killanin and Vitaly Smirnov at Lausanne: a clear conscience about the Games?

Lord Killanin can go there with a clear conscience, especially Killanin himself and Fido. But the principles are still as clear as they were when the questing first arose. The Soviet authorities make no claim to "keep politics out of sport"; on the contrary, they announce publicly and officially that for them sport, including most particularly the Olympic Games, is a means of pursuing their political ends. The IOC acquiesces in this breach of its own rules. The Soviet Olympic Committee is, and is publicly so, an integral part of the Soviet

political apparatus, with two KGB officers on it. The IOC is not interested in enforcing its clear rule prohibiting such control. Soviet Olympic athletes are full-time professionals. The IOC, as contemptuous of its Charter as of its rules, has nothing to say on the subject. Freedom of communication from the Olympics to the rest of the world will be rigidly limited and controlled by the Soviet Union, and newspapers and magazines from abroad prohibited. The IOC has no objection. The Soviet Union would not hesitate to exclude athletes from her teams on racial and political grounds.

The IOC is happy to let her do so. Anon, the scene shifts to the British Olympic Committee, where Sir Denis Ffolkes declares that only something like a war would justify a reversal of the decision that he and the British athletes will go to Moscow. It is explained to him, very slowly and carefully, that it is precisely because the Soviet Union is helping war upon Afghanistan that a boycott of the Games seems desirable and important. Sir Denis scratches the top of his head and goes off to Lausanne to help persuade others to join

him in his timely shame. Some will, too. But it begins to look as though the Germans are now roping slowly off the fence in the direction of honour, and will presently land safely on the ground on that side. If they do, for it seems likely the Germans are, in athletic terms, the most important single country outside the Soviet Empire after the United States) that a number of other European nations will join them there. If that happens, particularly if France is among them, the snowball will begin to gather pace, not to mention snow, as it rolls down the hill, and with any luck it may turn into something like an avalanche.

Within a few weeks, then, we may find that the United States will be joined in the boycott by most of Western Europe, by Australia, Canada and possibly New Zealand, by China and Japan, by Kenya and some other African nations, by Egypt and Saudi Arabia, and possibly most Middle Eastern states (including Israel), and by a good many of the states of Asia and Latin America.

By then, the Moscow Olympics will be well and truly erected, but it is unlikely that the Soviet leaders will abandon them altogether. The humiliation will be bad enough if the Games are held with no more than a skeleton attendance from outside the Soviet Union's own backyard. If they had to call off the whole world, (And there will be another consideration in their minds. For the five years of preparation, especially of the stadium, housing and other essential facilities, the Soviet people, including those of Moscow, have suffered even more than their usual burden of material hardship: house-keeping in Moscow, for instance, has simply stopped while the Olympics drained the shallow pool of resources. For Brezhnev's helots to learn that it was all for nothing, and that most of the buildings might as well be pulled down, would be a disaster in terms of dissatisfaction among them.)

So the curtain will go up on the macabre farce: an international gathering of the athletes of the Soviet Empire with a thin sprinkling of teams from

the rest of the world. And Africa's athletes will be among them. I think they will be, the runners and the jumpers, the swimmers and the wrestlers, the weightlifters and the shotputters, calling up their last gasp of strength, forcing their bodies to the edge of final endurance, discovering one more extra effort in themselves in the last yards of their contests, for—but for what? For their devalued medals? They are welcome to a whole string of them, worn like beads round their necks. For their country? But their country is pledged to the freedom she has so often fought for, and is now part of the resistance to tyranny and aggression: how do those represent such a country who go to feast with their country's enemies, and think it no shame to play games with the subjects of murderers? For the satisfaction of taking part, win or lose?

Or perhaps they will be going to keep Sir Denis Ffolkes company, and to call Lord Killanin to account about the ultimate value of his quadrennial significance, and to help the Marquess of Exeter feel proud of himself. If so, I hope I do not need to tell them that these are not very glorious aims, and that even if they were very glorious indeed they still would not justify the betrayal by the athletes of sport and honour alike. It is the fashion among some to look down on athletes because their achievements are won with the body, not the mind. You will not find me among those who take such an attitude: I do not believe that athletes are incapable of understanding what is involved in the holding of the Olympics in a capital of a state that rules over the sole remaining Empire in the world, and is constantly seeking to expand its frontiers. But if they are capable of understanding what is involved, it seems clear that they have been in fact understood, and that is why I have thought it worth returning to the subject of the Olympics today, and may do so yet again before the first starting pistol is fired.

Times Newspapers Limited, 1980

## Shakespeare and the tell-tale sonnet

On the 410th anniversary of his birth, A. L. Rows writes on the latest Bardic research. It ought not to surprise us — and it is rather a consoling thought — that we are able to see him to make new discoveries about the Elizabethan age. Sir John Neale found out many new things about Parliament; Dr Roy Strong about the portrait of painters; others about the musicians. I have had the good fortune to make new discoveries earlier about both Sir Richard Greeneville of the Revenge and Sir Walter Raleigh, besides bringing to the light of day the immense amount of information about Elizabethan court and small, little-known hidden in Simon Forman's *Cave Books* in the Bodleian.

The important point is that these discoveries have been made by pursuing rigorous historical method, establishing the proper understanding of the evidence. Not following unbiassed conjectures. And I rather think that not much more light may be expected to be thrown on Shakespeare by literary criticism, source-hunting and such.

Much more fruitful of results is to explore the life of the time, year by year, month by month, not only the background of his career, but the experience that went into his work, as with any other writer.

The greatest of Shakespeare critics, T. W. Higginson, thought, if only we knew more, he said, we should find much more that was topical in his plays.

Well, we know a very great deal more about Shakespeare's age now than was available to Higginson in the nineteenth century. The result is that in our time it has at last become possible to see the greatest writer of the Elizabethan (or any other) age in three dimensions.

The decisive circumstances of his life in those crucial years 1582 to 1594 have been established beyond reasonable doubt. Why crucial? Because the patronage of the young Southampton not only saved him in the two critical plague years, 1592 and 1593, when his theatres were virtually closed, but opened out a new range of experience to which his sensitive nature responded and brought his genius to fruition.

It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of those years, that friendship and support, and all that he owed to it—though it has not been fully appreciated with perception and imagination. But—look!—here it is, we have promising plays like *Henry VI* trilogy and *The Comedy of Errors*; during and after it we have works of genius like *A Midsummer Night's Dream* and *Romeo and Juliet*. During it too we have his two long poems, dedicated to Southampton, and the Sonnets in which we have the autobiography of our greatest writer going through the experience of those years.

For, as Ben Jonson tells us, "Shakespeare was a man of great honourable candour and free to create any mystery, he never published them himself because they were all too true-telling, too near the bones of men."

Anyways, we won't be taking the risk. Litigation is too expensive, even if you win. I shall read the script myself. But isn't it all so silly?

Russell Johnston

The author is MP for Inverness and leader of the Scottish Liberal Party.

## Strike another moderate blow

The election at present going on for President and National Executive Committee is crucial; on its outcome depends whether the Civil and Public Services Association shall be led by men and women with moderate policies of the kind held by the great majority of the membership (at all democratic political persuasions), or by extremists of the far left. For the first time, the election is being conducted without the block vote, which means that every member's vote counts fully. Moderate members are urged to vote as follows:

For President: Kate Losinska.

For the NEC (you have up to 28 votes): John Barr, Cliff Burton, John Billousis, John Buncher, Albert Carr, Marion Chambers, Ken Cooper, Irene Dorenish, Dave Dickens, Liz Edge, Mike Egan, Charlie Elliott, Jenny Fossad, Alan Gillespie, Ada Hepple, Mary Hickman, George Holah, Mary Jones, Darryl Jones, Kate Losinska (she should be supported both for President and NEC), Cyril Rossiter, Peggy Myward, Sylvia Parry, Frank Pemberton, Ken Richards, Sheila Scott, Anderson, Jean Wilde, Pat Womersley.

## Hell by another name

It must be a sign of the times. We seem to have stopped hoping for Utopia, and to have started needing a word for its exact opposite. In English political discourse there has recently been a disconcerting outbreak of dystopias and cecotopias, meaning places or systems of government where everything is for the worst in the worst of all possible worlds. The names are applied to such visions of hell on earth as *1984*, *Brave New World*, *George Orwell's 1984*, and Anthony Burgess's *Tenderness*. It is a painful paradox of our brave new world that, now that we have

at last acquired the science and technology to implement many of the utopian dreams of the past, our visionaries and politicians have introduced new words to chart new maps of hell.

Both cecotopia and the rather more common dystopia have been intermittently used by English writers since the nineteenth century for an imaginary place or condition in which everything is as bad as possible. The words were popularised in a collection of essays on *Utopias and Dystopias* thought published in 1965. In them Professor Lewis Mumford and

other planners and seers of social science repeatedly used words to mean the opposite of Utopia: negative Utopia, dystopia, kakotopia, anti-utopia, contra-utopia, negative utopia, inverted utopia. The magnifies of politics and journalism at once snapped up such useful and impressive words.

There is clearly a need for such a word. Its derivation is charmingly eccentric. Dystopia and cecotopia are evidently bastard children of Utopia, derived from the misapprehension that Sir Thomas More's imaginary island republic was Eu-topia (Everything-in-the-gar-

den-is-lovely-place) rather than Ou-topia (No-place, that is nowhere, or Never Never Land). Until now More and the etymologists have judged that it was the latter.

However, it can be argued that More himself gave the authority for the pun and the coinages, when he wrote: "The ancients called me Utopia or Nowhere because of my isolation. At present, however, I am a rival of Plato's Republic, perhaps even a victor over it. The reason is that what he has delineated in words I alone have exhibited in man and resources and laws of surpass-

ing excellence. Desperately ought I to be called by the name of Eutopia or Happy Land."

Nevertheless, what Sir Thomas called his place was Utopia, not Eutopia. Dystopia appears to be associated with other hybrid misreadings of "dys" like "dysfunction" which is merely a pretentious variant for malfunction. Eu- and Dys- are Greek adverbial prefixes. There is a case for arguing that the more elegant and rational construction with a static noun such as "topos" or "place" would be Apestopia or Kakotopia rather than Eutopia, and

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## Fitting the face to a political broadcast

Few people, including politicians, realise the strange life through the Looking Glass rules which determine what participants in party political broadcasts may say. Most people think they say what they like—and very boring it all is too, not so.

Content is regulated by the Representation of the People Act 1969. And since the BBC provide the facilities for these broadcasts, the interpretation of that Act obviously has to be of major concern for their legal advisers.

Their advice is channelled to the Chief Assistant to the Director-General who, having taken it into account, in turn advises the political party in question if any of the startling revelations in its broadcast are likely to transgress the electoral law.

Mr David Holmes, well-known to watchers of BBC news for his parliamentary reports, now holds that post. He is a fair and reasonable man and nothing that I write must be construed

as a criticism of him. He is, as they say, lumbered and must do his job.

For example, when he learnt from BBC Scotland of the content of the Scottish Liberal Party's proposed television broadcast, scheduled for tomorrow, he consulted his legal advisers, guardians of the 1969 Act, and after a telephone discussion, wrote to me as follows: "Your intention, I understand, is to use Mr Blair, a candidate for reelection to the Inverclyde District Council, in a passage describing the benefits which Liberals believe they have brought to the district during their control of its council. On the other hand, you do not intend either to identify the ward in which Mr Blair is standing, show any film shots of that ward, or mention his candidacy."

Nevertheless, I must tell you that such a use of Mr Blair would, in our view, go clear against the spirit of the Corporation's guidelines governing broadcasting during elections. And I do suggest you consider some other treatment.

"It has long been understood and hitherto accepted by the political parties that candidates may not take part in district election broadcasts if they are identified either with the ward in which they are seeking election or the district of which that ward forms a part (my italics). These guidelines are designed, among other things, to protect such candidates from seeking illegally to promote or procure their election as referred to in Section 9(1) of the Representation of the People Act 1969."

Inverclyde, I should mention, for those unfamiliar with Scotland, is the only district council controlled by the Liberals with an overall majority (indeed the only major local authority so controlled in the United Kingdom) and it is therefore natural that in preparing a party political broadcast directed at having the BBC to broadcast on district elections generally, I should wish to focus attention on it as the only example available to me of what can be achieved if Liberals are actually running things.

It also seems reasonable to wish to have the virtues of Liberal control—and the Inverclyde council has been remarkably innovative—described by one of the people responsible. But that is what I am told I cannot do. Anyone can do it except someone directly involved. To put it mildly, this seems to me to be dotty.

Section 9(1) of the Representation of the People Act 1969 states (inter alia): "Where an item about a constituency or electoral area is broadcast pending a parliamentary or local election there, then if the broadcast either is made before the latest time for delivery of nomination papers, or is made after that time but without the consent of any person remaining validly nominated, any person taking part in the item for the purpose of promoting or procuring his election shall be guilty of an illegal practice."

There are three arguments. Firstly, that since the proper interpretation of "an electoral area" in the case of a district election must be the ward, not the whole district, and the BBC is wrong. The district council

here is the equivalent of Parliament. So in the case of Inverclyde, with 23 wards, it might be just as proper for Mr Blair to talk about policy in the whole of Inverclyde, provided he doesn't mention his own ward, as it is for Mr Callaghan to talk about government in the whole of the United Kingdom, provided he does not mention Cardiff, South-east.

Secondly, that if we assume the BBC to be right, the law is dated and should be changed. The English Liberal broadcast, which goes out at the same time, will certainly feature the achievements of the highly successful Liberal group there. But the person from Leeds will not be able to talk about Leeds.

Thirdly, that the general position, including parliamentary elections, is an elaborate charade. Common sense requires that also be changed. Everyone in Finchley knows that Mr Thatcher is its candidate, but that's the one thing that must not be said about her in an electoral broadcast. But she is of course "promoting her elec-

tion"—that's what party politicians are for, promoting and procuring the election of a party's candidates.

So why shouldn't constituencies be identified? Party managers already try to get valuable candidates in marginal parliamentary constituencies. They talk generally, but everyone knows the basic point they want to get across.

Inverclyde, Mr Blair is certainly valuable, but not very marginal, having polled 91.8 per cent of the vote at his last election in 1977. With that record, one would have thought it hard to sustain the contention that he needed 10m 30sec on television of which 1m 10sec was doing a commentary out of camera to procure and promote his election.

Anyways, we won't be taking the risk. Litigation is too expensive, even if you win. I shall read the script myself. But isn't it all so silly?

Russell Johnston

The author is MP for Inverness and leader of the Scottish Liberal Party.

## LONDON DIARY

### Those committed MPs in their talking shops

"Where have all the MPs gone? Up to committee, every one." Well, not perhaps every one, but attendance in the Commons chamber does get thin these days after the excitement of question time has passed. And Mr Callaghan in particular gets rattled when commentators judge the scene on its face value and refer to "absenteeism" on Labour benches. In private, he is apt to remark that it is all because of "these new committees" and to complain that they are ruining the character of the House as a debating chamber.

There is a lot in this. In the pre-Croft days, when committees were kept to the essential business of getting Bills and public accounts examined, the new entrant to the House, anxious to make his mark, kept in the chamber as long as he could and made as many speeches as the House would stand. Ministers had to be criticised from the backbenches,

other speakers had to be challenged. Now, according to the old hands, the youngsters cut their teeth on committee work.

Scope for continuous activity exists now that there are 14 new departmental select committees in addition to standing committees examining Bills, the Public Accounts Committee, the statutory instruments committee, the European legislation committee and the ad hoc committees on private Bills. One Labour whip reports that 538 committee places have to be filled by the 267 Labour MPs. That shows that most of them have to attend two, perhaps three committees, regularly. Most meet twice a week. The 220 or so Tory backbenchers have similar demands made on their time.

Committees of course spawn sub-committees, and the pressure on space is now so great that five more excellent furnished new committee rooms, complete with microphones and recording equipment, have been opened this week on the Upper Committee Corridor, each with its Members' and Public's entrances. A new item of decoration is the broadcasting signs above the doors which

light up to indicate to MPs that they are on the air or being recorded.

They are very cosy rooms, made by taking over what were Members' desk rooms. Sandwiched between them sits one lonely figure: Mr Joel Barnett, Labour MP for Heywood and Royton, the former Chief Secretary to the Treasury who is now chairman of the Public Accounts Committee. For many years the chairman of this important committee has had a large office at this lofty level, overlooking the Thames. He stays put, struggling with his figures, while everything else around him has moved out to make way for more talking shops.

Read what the critics said about London's latest West End musical: "glittering monotony", "overblown whimsy" (*The Guardian*), "damp puddles" (*Daily Mail*), "indiscreet lyrics" (*The Observer*), "soap opera" (*Sunday Telegraph*), "unintended farce" . . . "sugar level will above my powers of digestion" (*The Times*), "sadly wet" (*News of the World*).

The musical in question is *Umbrellas of Cherbourg*, which closed last weekend, just nine days after opening. According to the producer, Jack Levin, "the press reviews killed it".

Not all the critics went for *Umbrellas* with a hatchet: the *Daily Mirror* thought it had lots of charm and James Fenton in *The Sunday Times* said he enjoyed it. Last Sunday, Derek Jewell, the popular music critic of *The Sunday Times*, made a valiant attempt to save the ailing show: he called it "one of the best musicals seen in London in the last ten years" and lambasted the drama critics, whom he said had "little ear or liking for popular music".

But he was already too late: by the time his review appeared, *Umbrellas* had folded.

### Returning worms

Far be it from me to put you off your lunch, but it is my duty to report an increase in the incidence of beef tapeworm. John Bell of the Central Veterinary Laboratory's epidemiology unit, tells me that in 1978 there were 483 reported cases of tapeworm in Britain,

of which 76 were derived from cattle beef.

This is a small but significant increase on previous years. And when you remember that tapeworm is not a notifiable disease, and that remedies can be bought over the counter at Boots, without having to go near a doctor, this could be but the tip of a worm-ridden iceberg.

Environmental health officers are now preparing this year's statistics. Last year their annual report voiced concern that the little monster cysticercus bovis (beef tapeworm) was increasing in areas where sewage sludge was being recycled on grazing land. If cattle feed too soon after the application of the sludge, they can pick up tapeworm eggs passed on by humans. Seagulls who feed on sludge and then pass the eggs on grazing land are another source of infection.

Another source of the eggs is what environmentalists delicately call "indiscriminate

feeding" got involved with a friendly right-wing car worker.



and the like, where people find themselves too far from proper plumbing. Meat regulations usually require all beef carcasses to be inspected, but it is obviously impossible to check every place of animal tissue, and some tapeworms have wriggled through the net.

The best way of avoiding tapeworm—and there are nine different human types recorded in the Communicable Diseases Reports—is to eat your meat and fish well cooked. But if you do catch one, it will not cause serious illness. Indeed, Victorian women who prized wasps used to consume them deliberately to lose weight.

All right, you can come back now: I have finished. I fancy the vegetarian curry for lunch today.

### Farewell to Rosie

With the opening ball of the first-class season being bowled at 11.30 am today, cricket grounds throughout England will not be the same this summer without the urgent, doleful figure of Irving Rosenberg. Mr Rosenberg, known as Rosie, as he is widely known—

for many years BBC television scorer and statistician, was

despatched the summer scene of the cricket pitch and gains of Kerry Packer's World Series Cricket in Australia.

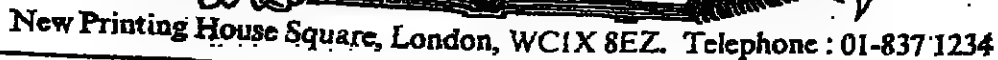
Thus Peter and Ted and Ted and Richie will have to find another way to feed them those arcane items of cricketeriana that he was able to provide. That they were the result of painstaking research, often into the dusty files of pre-Test match magazines, was largely unappreciated by viewers who often believed that the fast-trooped lightly from the commentators' lips.

Television cricket will be the poorer for Mr Rosenberg's absence from the BBC team. His departure will also be lamented by the cricket writers who often ran him like a hot iron to ascertain facts and figures for their columns.

That Kerry Packer has now reached an accommodation with the authorities, Mr Lord's says, is his London house and intends to stay in Australia indefinitely.

Alan Hamilton





the volatility of the world's economy.

but is it not inaccurate and mildly ridiculous to describe the lady governor of Pucklechurch Remand Centre as "the governess" (April 16)? Or does she really supervise the prisoners' lessons and see that they brush their teeth last thing at night?

Yours faithfully,  
CLAUDINE R. SINGER,  
Dean Place,  
Getherden,  
Ashford,  
Kent.











## NEDO chief's case for oil funds to aid industry

By Patricia Tisdall  
Management Correspondent

Revenue from North Sea oil should be earmarked to help key sectors of industry, according to Mr Geoffrey Chandler, director general of the National Economic Development Office.

An industrial policy aimed at strengthening industry's technological base and helping individuals to adapt to change should be drawn up. This would then form the vehicle for channeling oil revenue into the most appropriate areas.

Mr Chandler's speech to the British Institute of Management's Westminster branch, was an introduction to the debate due to take place between industry, the government and the unions at the National Economic Development Council next month.

The three sides have been invited to give recommendations for the use of North Sea oil profits by Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

While he acknowledged the dislike by all treasuries and finance managers for allocating particular sources of revenue for particular purposes, Mr Chandler also stressed the



Mr Geoffrey Chandler: Oil a buttress for industry.

crucial nature of North Sea oil funds.

"It is the only buttress this country has to cushion its poor industrial performance. It will not last forever and we have to use the time during which it is available to create an industrial potential against the day of its decline."

A policy of gradual depletion was needed, both to conserve supplies and to modify the impact of oil on the exchange rate.

The type of technological development which Mr Chandler considers ought to be given

more encouragement includes automation, robotics, computing and telecommunications systems as well as micro-electronics.

There should be more government assistance for research and development in these areas which companies are unable to sustain during a recession.

There should also be better links between universities, government establishments and the needs of the market place in technical fields.

"If oil revenues are not to come and go unnoticed, if they are to be identified as a specific resource for production rather than consumption, then something needs to be done to underline their crucial role and ephemeral nature."

A debate on the national policy towards depletion of North Sea oil was overdue and might well be too late.

However, the "massive and unforeseen rise in oil prices should help to provide greater flexibility in finding an acceptable balance between a longer and lower plateau of production on the one hand and, on the other, the return on both present and future investment necessary to maintain a high rate of activity."

## Third World divided over IMF gold sales

Hamburg, April 22.—The world's developing countries are divided over what to do with the 103 million ounces of International Monetary Fund (IMF) gold, with the least developed nations wanting the IMF to auction all its gold and more advanced developing countries opposing such a policy.

This emerged yesterday as the group of 24 deputies on international monetary affairs, comprising developing countries in the IMF, set out its position for a meeting here on Friday and Saturday on the IMF's policy-setting interim committee.

It was agreed that developing aid problems should be at the top of the agenda and rank foremost.

Discussion should centre on a modification of the current quota system which, it is said, favours the rich industrialized nations.

The group of 10 most industrialized nations: the United States, Britain, Japan, West Germany, France, Italy, Canada, Holland, Belgium and Sweden account for about 56 per cent of the IMF quota.

Sources said the group of 24 deputies proposed a selective increase in the IMF's eighth quota increase that would favour developing countries and give them increased access to the fund's financial resources.

They said that the positions drafted by the deputies would be discussed by the group of 24 finance ministers and central bank governors today and would surface in a meeting tomorrow of the joint development committee of the IMF and World Bank.

The world economic situation, development aid and recycling problems, the setting up of an IMF proposed substitution account and the issue of future IMF gold sales are all expected to be tackled by the interim committee.

## Managers' pay rises below average

By Patricia Tisdall  
Management Correspondent

Managers' earnings continue to lag behind pay in general, according to the latest remuneration survey published by the British Institute of Management (BIM) yesterday.

Despite last year's income tax cuts and the abolition of pay control, the average manager's net pay is still about 7 per cent down in real terms on what it was in 1974. This compares with a fall of only about 2 per cent for the average wage earner.

Mr Roy Close, the director general of the BIM, says in the introduction to the survey that

"managerial skills, experience and responsibility all need to be recognized and fairly remunerated if the economy is to thrive, and if we are to attract sufficient people of the right calibre and qualifications into the essential task of management in the future."

Managers are slightly better off compared with wage earners than they were this time last year. In 1979, their real net pay was about 9 per cent below the 1974 rate, while wage earners in general were 3 per cent down on the 1974 level.

The highest grades of executive benefited most from tax

cuts, and the tendency has been for companies to concentrate on increasing the pay of lower management.

The survey shows that the basic salaries of supporting managers, those not on the board, went up by 2.6 per cent during the last 12 months compared to an increase of 3.5 per cent recorded for executive directors. One of the factors has been the use to try to restore differentials for the lowest level of management over the earnings of clerical and manual workers.

An increasing number of managers receive bonuses on top of their basic salaries. The

proportion of the sample who recorded bonus payments has been rising steadily from 35 per cent in 1978 to 52.4 per cent last year. The present figure is 55.3 per cent.

The provision of company cars for managers increased 10 per cent of the total compared with 45 per cent in 1977. Pensions and other fringe benefits showed no significant change in the past year.

BIM's National Managers Salary Survey 1980, from Remuneration Economics, 51 Portland Road, Kingston-upon-Thames, Surrey KT1 2SH, price £120 for non-members.

## Call to keep private capital out of BNOC

By Donald Macintyre

The trade union movement was urged yesterday to resist plans to introduce private capital into the state-owned British National Oil Corporation by one of the corporation's non-executive directors.

Mr Gavin Laird, an executive member of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, who sits on the BNOC board, told his union's national committee yesterday that plans to sell shares in the corporation "are not a good idea in a business sense and not a good idea for the security of oil".

The attack on government plans to invite private investment in the corporation's offshore reserves stood at 300 million barrels, had been responsible for 23 out of the 54 wells drilled last year in the North Sea. "We are talking about the exploitation of mineral wealth which should belong to the population of the country," he added.

The AUEW national committee backed a resolution opposing "any further sales of shares in BNOC which would transfer this country's oil assets to multinational companies or foreign governments".

And it called for British exploration and control of national resources, including coal and nuclear energy, planned conservation, cheap supplies to the domestic consumer, full consultation with unions on energy and "maximum application and disclosure of safety measures".

disaster base could not be funded by North Sea oil alone, adding: "Oil can and should play a substantial part, but if we give assets into private hands how can that be?"

He said that the corporation, which announced on Monday that its share of recoverable offshore reserves stood at 300 million barrels, had been responsible for 23 out of the 54 wells drilled last year in the North Sea. "We are talking about the exploitation of mineral wealth which should belong to the population of the country," he added.

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He said it would be a tragedy if a big shareholding was sold off to private industry and gave warning that such a move would almost certainly attract American or Middle East interests.

Mr Laird said a modern in-

## Threat to banks from leapfrogging claims

By David Felton

Bank employers' fears that conceding a messengers' pay claim could lead to leapfrogging pay claims by other employees appeared to be justified yesterday when leaders of the National Westminster Bank Staff Association reversed an earlier decision to accept a 19 per cent offer for clerical workers.

The messengers' claim, which led to a strike by members of Banking, Insurance and Finance Union (BIFU), caused widespread disruption of the banking system, was settled on Monday night with

pay being given with unskilled maintenance workers staged over two years.

Last week the management committee of the staff association agreed to accept the offer for clerical staff, but yesterday the association's full executive council overturned the decision. Members felt the messengers' award widened differentials with clerical staff and the association will be seeking a meeting with the employers in press for an in-principle offer.

The employers have said the 18 to 20 per cent offer was final.

# Steels

(INTERNATIONAL TRADERS AND MANUFACTURERS)

### 1979 Preliminary Profit Announcement

	1979	1978
Group turnover	£900	£900
Group profit before items listed below	100,290	98,882
Interest payable	7,467	6,983
	2,245	2,188
	5,212	4,795
Profits of associated companies	596	1,875
Group profit	5,808	6,470
Taxation U.K.	808	1,224
Taxation overseas	1,845	1,693
	2,654	2,917
Profit after taxation	3,154	3,553
Extraordinary items	492	(49)
Profit after all charges	3,646	3,504
Minorities	494	384
Profit attributable to members	3,152	3,120
Preference dividends	38	38
Ordinary dividends	883	788
	921	822
Profit retained	2,233	2,298
Earnings per Ordinary Share based on 11,033,309 shares (1978-10,990,305)	23.78p	28.51p

Fall in group profits from £6.47m to £5.81m in spite of excellent results from Canadian operations where profits measured in local currency more than doubled was due to:

- adverse effect of exchange rate fluctuations on profits earned overseas.
- lower level of profits earned in the Middle East
- unexpected level of losses from rice milling and trading in the second half of the year.

Subject to world trading conditions good scope exists for improvement in 1980.

### DIVIDEND

The recommended final ordinary dividend per share is 4.85p (£535,115) and dividend warrants will be posted on 2nd July to shareholders registered on 3rd June 1980. The total dividend for 1979 will therefore be 8p (gross 11.43p) which compares with 7.15p (gross 10.67p) for 1978.



Steel Brothers Holdings Limited  
Soudes Place, Dorking, Surrey



Queens Moat Houses Limited  
Hoteliers

### A YEAR OF EXCELLENT PROGRESS

Chairman John Baird reports results for the year to 31st December 1979:

- ★ Pre-tax profits up 53% to a record £682,000.
- ★ Turnover 21% ahead at £11.8 million.
- ★ Dividends for the year raised to 15% (10-314%)
- ★ Further major hotels acquired by the Group.

Despite record interest rates current trading indicates a further significant improvement in 1980.

Copies of the 1979 Report and Accounts may be obtained from the Company Secretary, Queens Moat Houses Limited, Queens Moat House, St. Edward's Way, Romford, Essex RM1 4DD.

# S. PEARSON & SON

Pearson  
Longman

Royal  
Doulton

Lazard  
Brothers

Midhurst  
(USA)

Madame  
Tussaud's

## Group results for 1979

Preliminary announcement by Lord Gibson 1979 1978

Profit of the group before taxation £53.73m £51.43m

Profit before taxation attributable to S. Pearson & Son £40.36m £39.17m

Profit after taxation (excluding extraordinary items) £26.51m £24.59m

Earnings per ordinary share 38.7p 35.9p

Dividends per ordinary share 10.0p 8.0p

Turnover (excluding banking and investment income) £483.8m £401.3m

In the second half of the year under review the Pearson group more than recovered the ground lost in the first half. The transport strike seriously disrupted the activities of several of our companies early in 1979 and total profits for the first six months fell by 7 per cent. In the second half, in spite of the engineering strike, the improvement over the previous year was such that total profits for the whole year increased by 4 per cent to £53.7 million. Earnings per share rose by 8 per cent to 38.7p helped by a proportionately lower tax charge than in the previous year.

The results of the five major divisions will be described in full in the 1979 report and accounts which will be posted to shareholders on 7th May 1980. The profits of Pearson Longman and Madame Tussaud's were both slightly higher. Doulton just missed maintaining its profits, while those of

Whitehall Trust increased satisfactorily due to a higher contribution from Lazard. The star performer was Midhurst Corporation (USA) where profits were substantially increased.

The ending of dividend controls allows the payment of a materially higher dividend. We are recommending a final ordinary dividend of 6.25p per share (payable on 2nd June 1980 to shareholders on the register at 9th May 1980) which will increase the net total for 1979 by 25 per cent over 1978. This, on top of last year's 17 per cent increase, will go some way to compensate shareholders for real income lost during the period of dividend restraint.

The annual general meeting will be held in London on 30th May 1980.

A copy of the full announcement is available from the Secretary S. Pearson & Son Limited, Millbank Tower, Millbank, London SW1P 4QZ. Telephone 01-828 9020





Mr M G R Sandberg, OBE, Chairman

# The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation

Incorporated in Hong Kong with Limited Liability

Statement to shareholders

by the Chairman, Mr M G R Sandberg

This is the first year in which my statement to shareholders has been made available before our Ordinary General Meeting and we have accelerated the production of our Report and Accounts to make this possible.

The Group profit for the year was HK\$1,014 million and that of the Bank itself HK\$869.5 million. This represents increases of 39% and 47% respectively over the profits for 1978. Dividends received from Group members are included and as usual outside interests have been deducted in the case of Group profits. The profits of the Bank are stated after provisions considered prudent and sensible by your Board.

We have again increased the transfer to published reserves to a figure of HK\$150 million and are recommending to the Ordinary General Meeting a final dividend of HK\$0.50. After taking into account the interim dividend of 24 cents and the increase in capital following on last year's bonus issue of one new share for every two held, the total distribution to shareholders will show an increase of about 39% compared to last year.

Although it has remained our policy over many years not to rely on bought in money the balance sheet figures have nevertheless again increased considerably and in order to keep our capital in line with these increases we are recommending to you a bonus issue of three shares for every five held. As announced there will be an Extraordinary General Meeting after the Ordinary General Meeting to approve this. If approved \$1,039,372,825 will be capitalised from the Reserve Fund and the Reserve Fund restored by transfers of HK\$830,000,000 and HK\$209,372,825 from the Bank's inner reserves and retained profits respectively. This will still leave earned forward profits in the Bank's accounts of HK\$100 million. We shall require the authorised capital to be increased to HK\$4,000 million and your approval for this will also be sought. Your Directors are quite confident that total distribution for 1980 will not be less than that for 1979; meaning dividends of not less than 47 cents per share on the increased capital as proposed.

1979 has proved a record year for your Group and has produced a rather better increase in profits than anticipated, but if one remembers that perhaps around half of the increase is needed just to keep up with inflation around the world, it puts the figures in a truer perspective.

I mentioned to you last year the tendency of economic pundits to be too gloomy and indeed the much heralded recession in the Free World has not come about. However the failure, effectively, to reduce inflation coupled with the energy price rises in the last year, are not making those same economic forecasters any more cheerful. While a recession may come, and indeed may be the drastic remedy required to curb inflation, I find it difficult to see a recession of any scale in the United States during a Presidential Election year. Meanwhile economic activity in Japan and Western Europe has shown a remarkable capacity to sustain fundamental growth despite the problems faced.

It is to be hoped that a pragmatic approach to the solution of major economic problems can be sustained during the 1980s. We can take some encouragement from the example of the normalisation of Sino-American relationships which seems to have opened the bridge between the needs of an immense market and the capacity of Western technology to supply that market, in an orderly process characterised by realism on both sides.

It is comparatively easy to comment on the interlocked political and economic hazards which beset the world, but somewhat more difficult to convey an awareness that many areas are still making important progress despite the hazards. The ASEAN countries, for example, in which the Group has a major operating presence, appear to be maintaining their average annual growth rate of 7-8%. Indeed if one considers the Asia-Pacific region in general it is possible to feel hopeful that its development will be the outstanding economic trend in the last two decades of this century. This progress will of course depend upon the ability of the developed and less-developed nations to create a more balanced economic system and overcome the pressing problems of global inflation and energy shortages. The daunting scale and complexity of this task is such that realism dictates a cautious outlook for the beginning of the 1980s.

The optimism generated by the prospect of increased development in the People's Republic of China has had an effect upon the economy of Hong Kong and therefore upon the affairs of your Group.

It is good to report generally full order books for Hong Kong industrialists at least for the first half of the current year.

1979 saw the opening of the first stations on the Mass Transit Railway system in Hong Kong, a major feat of civil engineering for which the Group organised over a third of the finance through Wardley Limited. The Mass Transit Railway will undoubtedly play a major role in easing Hong Kong's traffic problems, and its completion reflects the readiness of the community to tackle infrastructure projects with determination.

Two particularly important events for your Bank have taken place since our last meeting. First the completion of the first phase of our investment in Marine Midland Bank, and secondly the definite decision to go ahead with the redevelopment of our Headquarters at 1 Queen's Road.

Marine Midland's successful application to convert into a National Bank cleared the way for our tender offer to their shareholders to purchase 25% of the outstanding stock. This received a very favourable response and was well oversubscribed. It led to our taking up the first tranche of new capital in Marine Midland on 4 March 1980 when we became 41% stockholders in that institution. Under our agreement the second tranche of new stock will be taken up by

profit generated from the sale was treated as an extraordinary profit and transferred direct to the Bank's inner reserves. As such of course it is not included in the profit figures mentioned earlier.

Hang Seng Bank had another record year both as to profits and dividend distribution. They continue to thrive under the guidance of Mr S H Ho as Chairman and Mr Q W Lee as Chief Executive.

Internationally our operations were very encouraging particularly so in the Far East and this is shown by the larger increase in profits shown by the Bank itself over that of the Group.

The British Bank of the Middle East showed a small increase in profits.

Shareholders will, I am sure, have read of the transfer of the Head Office of The British Bank of the Middle East from London to Hong Kong at the beginning of this year. This will allow closer and speedier liaison within the Group without in any way reducing the service we offer our constituents in the Middle East. This has meant a new Board of Directors in Hong Kong for The British Bank of the Middle East but I would like to pay tribute to the resigning directors, many of whom have given very long service and all of

sidary of Wardley Limited - taking over the Group's business there. The start has been most promising. Wardley itself reported continued growth and record profits. Their dividend was increased from HK\$30 million to HK\$47.5 million. Wardley's development is particularly important enabling the Group as it does to take advantage of the increasing trend toward transnational financial arrangements.

Wardley Middle East Limited continued to make progress during a difficult year dominated by political uncertainty in its area. Our finance companies in Brunei, Hong Kong, Malaysia and Singapore all produced good results and expanded their operations. The growth of our insurance ventures during the year was also very satisfying and we are confident that they will not only be making a significant contribution in future years but are a valuable addition to the range of our services.

Wayhong Investment which holds our transport portfolio had another good year with increased returns coming from the World-Wide Group of companies and from Cathay Pacific Airways.

At the end of last year we announced we were holding talks with Antony Gibbs which might lead to our purchasing the 60% in their company which we do not already own. Negotiations with Antony Gibbs continue and I hope to be able to say something more on this subject at the Ordinary General Meeting.

We are providing shareholders with a review of Operations as part of this year's Annual Report, and we believe that this will give some idea of the very wide range of services we now provide, both geographically and operationally. My full International Survey, which hitherto has accompanied the Annual Report, will be available on request shortly after the Ordinary General Meeting.

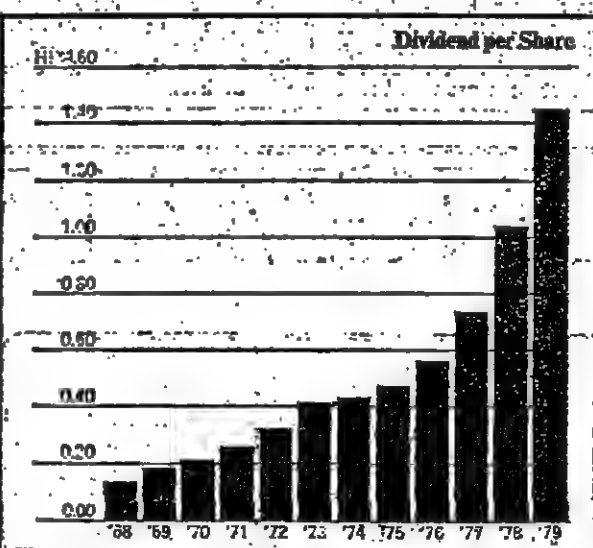
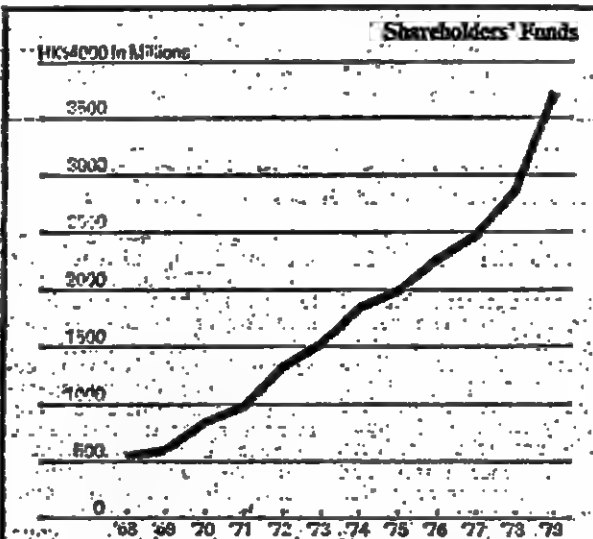
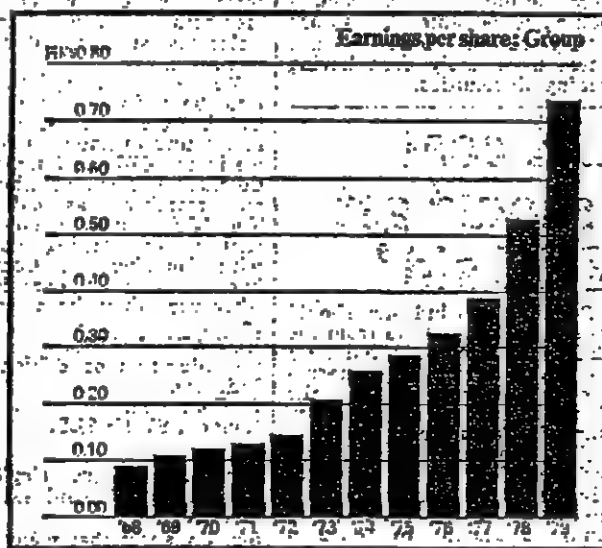
There has been a number of changes in your Board. In accordance with the agreement with Marine Midland, we have invited three members of their Board to join us. They are Messrs E W Duffy, Chairman, J R Petty, President, and R W Hubner, a Director and former IBM Senior Officer. Messrs Li Ka-shing and J F Holmes have also joined us; as have two additional Executive Directors, Messrs P E Hammond and I H Macdonald. To them all we extend a warm welcome, confident that their experience in different fields will contribute significantly to our counsels.

Mr P G Williams, upon relinquishing his executive role in Inchcape, is stepping down as Deputy Chairman after the Ordinary General Meeting but I am glad to say he has agreed to stay on the Board. His place as Deputy Chairman will be taken by Sir Y K Pao.

Mr G R Ross who has been on your Board for twelve years retires after this meeting under Regulation 89(h). I would like to put on record the great debt I and my predecessors owe Mr Ross for his dedication to the Bank's business.

As always, it is my pleasure and duty to remind shareholders of the debt we owe to a hard working staff who now number some 23,000 around the globe. This statement of mine has, perforce, been written some little time before the Ordinary General Meeting, when I will, if necessary, bring shareholders up-to-date with the affairs of the Bank. However, I hope that the Annual Report does at least present shareholders with a portrait of a vibrant organisation poised to take advantage of opportunities as they arise during this new decade.

1979 HIGHLIGHTS			
	1978	1979	1979
	HK\$ millions		\$ millions
Issued Share Capital	1,135	1,732	158
Reserve Fund	1,427	1,636	149
Retained Profits	295	341	30
Deposits	74,654	97,374	8,885
Advances	37,107	42,652	3,862
Bank Premises	1,241	1,541	141
Net Profit	723	1,014	93
Total Assets	98,464	125,292	11,431



us by the end of this year. At that time our investment will be 51% at a cost of US\$314 million.

Naturally we are delighted at the successful outcome of what have been protracted negotiations over a two-year period but which served to confirm our confidence in the benefits which will accrue to both banks. We look forward to cooperating actively with Marine Midland in extending the range and scope of our services. The combined assets of both our organisations total more than US\$40 billion, and this joint strength places us effectively among the major international banks in the world.

The Board has decided in favour of a complete redevelopment of our Queen's Road Headquarters. As we said at the time this is evidence, if evidence were needed, of our long-term commitment to Hong Kong. We are determined that the redevelopment will produce a building of which the Bank and Hong Kong as a whole can be proud and with the appointment of Foster Associates of London as our architects we are confident this will be achieved.

Elsewhere in Hong Kong we continued to expand the number of branches to provide easy access to customers in developing new towns and the older urban areas. This will continue when and where necessary although as we now have some 230 branches in Hong Kong we expect the opening of new offices to slow down somewhat.

During the year the Bank disposed of its ordinary shares in Hutchison Whampoa. This was in line with our promise when we took up our investment in 1975 - at that time in Hutchison International - to sell when conditions permitted and in an orderly manner. The

whom have taken a very close interest in the affairs of that Bank during a time when there has been a generally unsettled and sometimes turbulent atmosphere in the area in which it operates. I am glad to say that their counsel will not be lost as, with the exception of Mr Macqueen, they will be forming an advisory committee in London. Mr Macqueen who was in turn Chief Executive and later Chairman completed 50 years service with The British Bank of the Middle East before his retirement from their Board at the end of the year.

The Bank of Iran and the Middle East in which the Group had a 35% interest was nationalised during 1979 and we still await compensation. The Saudi British Bank, in which the Group holds 40%, has established itself very successfully under the able chairmanship of Sheikh Suliman Saleh Olayan.

Mercantile Bank Limited showed some progress although profits were down on 1978. The economic problems of India, exacerbated by political uncertainty, made trading conditions difficult and it is to be hoped that the incoming government will move swiftly to restore some measure of business and investment confidence. Similarly in Mauritius results were adversely affected by prolonged industrial and labour strife. The results achieved by Mercantile nevertheless reflect favourably on the staff involved.

Our Canadian operations continued to expand although the continuing delay in the grant of charters to foreign banks has had a debilitating effect on our plans to move to a full banking operation.

In Australia we restructured our operations by Wardley Australia Limited - a wholly owned sub-

## The Hongkong Bank Group

Principal subsidiaries and associate members of The Hongkong Bank Group:-

The British Bank of the Middle East

The Mercantile Bank Limited

Wardley Limited

Hang Seng Bank Limited

The Saudi British Bank

The British Bank of the Lebanon, S A L

Antony Gibbs Holdings Limited

Wardley Middle East Limited

Services offered by the principal subsidiary and associate companies of The Hongkong Bank Group:-

BANKING • MERCHANT BANKING SERVICES • FINANCE AND INVESTMENT • INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT

EXPORT CREDIT • INSURANCE SERVICES • BULLION DEALING • COMPANY DATA INFORMATION

TRAVELLERS CHEQUES • CREDIT CARDS • TRUSTEE SERVICES • NOMINEE SERVICES







## FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

## Stock markets

## Gilts profit taking sends equities reeling

The profit-takers moved into gilts yesterday and sent the rest of the market, which had been using government securities as a prop, reeling.

Prices throughout the list were generally easier following Monday's impressive performance, which had seen the exhaustion of the "tag" Exchange over 3 per cent along with some big gains all round. But the buyers decided, yesterday, not to chance their luck and took their profits while they could.

Jobbers said that the indication they had forecast had now arrived, accompanied by further fears of a worldwide recession. In the event, Jones drifted steadily throughout the day and closed £1 point off. Earlier losses in shorts of around £1 were reduced to £1/16, by a rally in late trading which followed the statement on interest rates by the chairman of National Westminster Bank in his annual report.

So equities were left to their own devices which produced a rather dull session with more falls than rises. Dealers blamed Monday's sale of shares owned by Citic and International Investment Trust, valued at around £20m, which soaked up all the share cash available. The only light relief came with the long list of companies reporting "greatly improved profits and share dividends."

Nevertheless, it was not enough, and the FT Index closed at the bottom 6.8 off at 4343. A strong performance on the resumption of trading on Wall St was the only bright spot, which, if maintained, jobbers were hoping might rub off in the market today.

Leaders had another uninspired session, with prices lower on small bouts of sporadic selling. Dunlop was a bright spot on further Far Eastern buying, which saw around 750,000 shares change hands. The shares, however, closed 1p

Lloyd's broker Brentnall Beard has been losing business hand over fist since it became involved in the Sasse syndicate scandal. But the shares, which plunged 7p, moved up to 10p last week. Talk is that a bigger rival could be interested in picking up the group's network and taking a gamble on the outcome of litigation.

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## Unitech plans £3m rights issue

By Peter Wilson-Smith

Unitech is raising £3m with a rights issue less than nine months after it topped share prices for 1979. The group is also forecasting profits of £4.8m before tax for the year to May 31, compared with £3.5m.

The new shares are being offered at a deep discount of about two-fifths to the market price to avoid underwriting costs. The terms are one new 10p share at 180p for every 10p share at 180p for every 10p share.

Unitech wants extra cash to finance increased working capital needs. Since the last rights issue the group's electronic components marketing operations have grown faster than envisaged at the time. Unitech has also just completed the £3.4m cash acquisition of the German distributor Alfred Neys Enatech.

Despite these factors, Unitech Kingdom exports rose by 17 per cent and provided more than 50 per cent of turnover of the United Kingdom-based company for the first time. This was in spite of the indirect difficulties caused by last year's transport and engineering strikes.

The group suffered from a drop in its three main trading divisions. The profit contribution was affected by a reduction in investment by the industries supplies.

Interest charges rose from £1.1m in 1978 to a combined £1.1m in 1979 from a combination of higher borrowing and higher rates.

The group's investment programme, which cost £5.6m in 1978, is expected to provide benefits this year, although the rate of capital investment will now be slowed down.

The final dividend has been maintained at 1.7p gross, with a dividend of 1.4p, minus tax, of 3.14p.

## Brown Boveri profits fall 22pc to £5.8m

By Rosemary Unsworth

Swiss-controlled instruments group Brown Boveri Kent disclosed that its fears over profits at the interim stage were well-founded as earnings for 1979 dipped by 22 per cent to £5.8m at the pretax level.

Mr John Lutyens, the chairman, said that the turnover in 1979 was down 7 per cent to £86.3m, was significantly lower than in previous years.

The main cause was the continuing recession in the industries the group serves and exchange translation losses, which rose from £245,000 in 1978 to £1.12m last year.

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## Travis &amp; Arnold up 54pc in record year

By Our Financial Staff

Repair, maintenance and home improvements dramatically lifted margins for builders' merchant and timber importer Travis & Arnold last year, producing record profits up 54 per cent to £7.2m.

A significant profit contribution was made by Ellis and Everard, which the group bought in August 1978. No figure is given for this subsidiary's earnings but it contributed £2.5m to the overall sales figure, which was 31 per cent ahead at £96.8m. Shareholders are to get a 60 per cent lift in the total dividend from 6.56p to 10.23p, with a 10p interim and a one-for-one scrip issue.

At the half-way stage in June, profits were up 54pc in a record year.

pre-tax profits of T & A are up slightly ahead at £2.4m, reflecting the directors said, profitability below budget for the first two months of the year.

But a lift in overall value improved margins and in a second half, profits topped those earned for the whole year. The interest on the £1,000,000 loan was offset by profits from property sales, up from £26,000 in 1978 to £236,000 in 1979. A high rate of share repurchase, which was 31 per cent ahead at £96.8m. Shareholders are to get a 60 per cent lift in the total dividend from 6.56p to 10.23p, with a 10p interim and a one-for-one scrip issue.

At the half-way stage in June, profits were up 54pc in a record year.

## Thomas Tilling optimistic

By Philip Robinson

Shareholders of bed and furniture maker Thomas Tilling Holdings are to get a 23 per cent dividend increase despite last year's lower profits and a warning that the current six months will not match profits of £1,800,000 last time.

At the half-way stage last year, the group confidently expected to maintain its earnings position, but during the last quarter, covering Christmas and the January sales, retailers began to run down stocks and orders for Silentnight went down.

Last year the group's margins fell from just above 7 per cent to round 6 per cent, giving a pretax profit 4 per cent lower at £3,900,000. The chairman and founder, Mr Tom Clarke, who has resumed the helm after a 15 months' absence, said yesterday: "Our problem was the final quarter of the year. Retailers began to reduce their stocks as consumer spending at that time was not good."

But at our spring preview in the week before the Budget, retailers were placing orders. Although these were not as large as they have been, there were a lot of small orders placed."

As an expression of confidence in the long-term future, says Mr Clarke the total gross dividend is raised from 3.47p to 4.28p.

Mr Clarke hinted that takeover plans could be the air, but said: "I think things will be cheaper later in the year."

acquisitions have now peaked and the balance of the group with some 60 per cent of its assets in the United Kingdom and almost 25 per cent in the United States.

Capital spending this year will be around £2m, excluding acquisition and cash flow covering the group's diversification and vehicle distribution, are patchy. The group's diversification, should hold it in good stead and another rise in profits is expected in the current year.

Following a four-year £13m spending programme in the United States, Tilling's overseas

of 1980, will make a small loss over the full year. As a result Rediffusion has passed the interim dividend last year it paid 21.4p gross.

## Rediffusion omits interim

By Philip Robinson

Rediffusion Television's pretax profits rose from £1.26m to £2.17m in the six months to January 23, but the group's share losses from its earlier Rediffusion Television, were £1.77m compared with profits of £1.84m last time. This was because of last year's television strike.

Rediffusion has now changed its year-end to March 31, to fall in line with Thames, in which it has just over 50 per cent control, and EMI, which has the balance of the Thames shares. Thames, although it made a profit in the first three months

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## Bank Base Rates

ABN Bank 17%  
Barclays Bank 17%  
CIBC Bank 17%  
Consolidated Credit 17%  
C. Morgan & Co 17%  
Lloyds Bank 17%  
London Mercantile 17%  
Midland Bank 17%  
Nat Westminster 17%  
Paragon Bank 17%  
TSB 17%  
Williams and Glyn's 17%

\* 7 day deposit on sum of £100 and upwards, over £25,000 20.5% over £25,000 20.5%

UNILEVER N.V. CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT FOR 12 MONTHS BY N.V. NEDERLANDSE ADMINISTRATIE-TRUSTANTOOR

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT EXCHANGES OF SUBSIDIARY SHARES OF UNILEVER N.V. NEDERLANDSE ADMINISTRATIE-TRUSTANTOOR

LIMITED, in the Netherlands, will be SUSPENDED from 9th May 1980 to 22nd May 1980.

Certificates will only be accepted for exchange after 22nd May 1980 provided that the certificates have been issued prior to that date have been claimed.

N.V. NEDERLANDSE ADMINISTRATIE-TRUSTANTOOR

London Transfer Office  
Bankers  
London BCP 480  
21st April 1980

M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited  
27/28 Lovat Lane London EC3R 8EB Telephone 01-621 1212  
The Over-the-Counter Market

1978/80  
1979 Low Company Price Gain % Yld % P/E

99 60 Airsprung Group 632d. — 6.7 10.6 +3.7  
50 26 Armistage & Rhodes 30 +1 3.8 12.7 +2.0  
275 185 Bardoll Hill 275 — 13.8 5.0 +8.1

100 80 County Cars Pref 80 — 15.3 19.1 +10.8  
101 63 Deborah Ord 98 — 5.0 5.1 10.8  
110 88 Frank Horsell 110 — 7.9 7.2 6.8

156 98 Frederick Parker 156 — 16.3 15.4 +4.1  
70 45 Jackson Group 69 +1 5.2 7.5 +4.1  
153 113 James Burrough 113 — 7.2 6.4 9.9  
300 242 Robert Jenkins 240 — 31.3 11.2 +8.9  
232 175 Torday Limited 220 — 14.3 6.5 +5.9  
34 111 Twinlock Ord 16 — 0.8 5.2 +3.0  
80 70 Twinlock 12% ULS 78 — 12.0 15.4 +10.0  
56 23 Unilock Holdings 49 — 2.6 5.3 10.4  
99 47 Unilock Holdings New 47 — 4.4 4.5 10.0  
190 136 W. S. Yeates 187 +2 12.1 6.5 +3.0

\* Accounts prepared under provision of SSAP15

## Silentnight lifts dividend despite lower profits

By Philip Robinson

Shareholders of bed and furniture maker Silentnight Holdings are to get a 23 per cent dividend increase despite last year's lower profits and a warning that the current six months will not match profits of £1,800,000 last time.

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Mr Clarke hinted that takeover plans could be the air, but said: "I think things will be cheaper later in the year."

## Textile losses hold Bodycote rise to 4pc

By Our Financial Staff

Last-quarter losses in the remaining textile interests took the sheen off Bodycote International's results for last year. Profits rose less than 4 per cent to £2.14m on an 18 per cent turnover increase to £35.4m.

Despite the disappointment, the group is paying a final dividend of 2.86p gross, to lift the total for the year by 32 per cent for a gross total of 5.7p.

Meanwhile, Mr Joe Dvok, the chairman, says the group is continuing its shift of emphasis away from the hard-hit textile sector and towards engineering. To bolster the engineering side, Sir Monty Finniston, former chairman of British Steel, is to become a non-executive director.

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## United Carriers profits up 36pc to £3.8m

By Our Financial Staff

United Carriers, the express parcels delivery service in which Lex Service Group has a 29 per cent stake, increased profits by 36 per cent to £3.8m in the year to January 26. The year's dividend has been raised from 4.21p to 7.14p gross.

Traffic volume was only 3 per cent higher but the group increased rates by 17 per cent last June. Group turnover was £27.3m, compared with £21.6m.

Capital spending ran at £3.92m during the year, including £1.1m on increasing the commercial vehicle leasing fleet. United went into leasing to gain the tax advantages—its parcel business does not benefit from stock appreciation relief—and the favourable impact on group cash flow is illustrated

by the fact that cash balances at the year end were slightly up at £1.19m despite the heavy spending.

The leasing side contributed only £55,000 before tax but more than £300,000 after tax profits because of the allowances. United's actual tax charge of £1.34m still absorbed 35 per cent of profits.

Year-end net assets were £12.5m and a property revaluation is expected to produce a surplus. Parcel business volume—70 per cent relates to the retail trade—is a tenth lower in the current year but the group remains confident.

Up 3p to 135p, the shares yield 5.3 per cent and the p.e. ratio is 6.6.

Mr Graham Millard, the chairman, says that a bid from Lex "would not be welcomed."

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## Briefly

Guthrie Corp.: Following offer for City and International Trust, 215,522 new ordinary shares in Guthrie Corp. have become available for subscription by Guthrie's shareholders at 710p per share to provide the cash required to acquire the cash assets of Guthrie's shareholders have applied for a total of 317,620











**HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS**  
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**CORFU AND CRETE**

PICK UP WITH TEMPS. IN THE  
 MID-MAY. WE'VE GOT A GOOD  
 SELECTION OF WINDMILLS, EXCLUSIVE  
 DOLLS, SOME WITH PRIVATE COPIES.  
 GREAT STUFF. WE'VE GOT A LOT  
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 21 AND 22. ALTO ALTO ALTO  
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 100 YORK STREET, W.1  
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continued on pages 4 and 3A)

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1 Fund Fund	12.00	12.00	12.00
2 Fund Fund	20.00	20.00	20.00
3 Fund Fund	30.00	30.00	30.00
4 Fund Fund	40.00	40.00	40.00
5 Fund Fund	50.00	50.00	50.00
6 Fund Fund	60.00	60.00	60.00
7 Fund Fund	70.00	70.00	70.00
8 Fund Fund	80.00	80.00	80.00
9 Fund Fund	90.00	90.00	90.00
10 Fund Fund	100.00	100.00	100.00
11 Fund Fund	110.00	110.00	110.00
12 Fund Fund	120.00	120.00	120.00
13 Fund Fund	130.00	130.00	130.00
14 Fund Fund	140.00	140.00	140.00
15 Fund Fund	150.00	150.00	150.00
16 Fund Fund	160.00	160.00	160.00
17 Fund Fund	170.00	170.00	170.00
18 Fund Fund	180.00	180.00	180.00
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70 Fund Fund	700.00	700.00	700.00
71 Fund Fund	710.00	710.00	710.00
72 Fund Fund	720.00	720.00	720.00
73 Fund Fund	730.00	730.00	730.00
74 Fund Fund	740.00	740.00	740.00
75 Fund Fund	750.00	750.00	750.00
76 Fund Fund	760.00	760.00	760.00
77 Fund Fund	770.00	770.00	770.00
78 Fund Fund	780.00	780.00	780.00

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Year	1990	1991	1992
Non-Grouped	2,290	2,278	2,278
Grouped	2,278	2,278	2,278
<b>Total Grouped</b>	<b>2,278</b>	<b>2,278</b>	<b>2,278</b>
City Group	627	627	627
County Group	1,651	1,651	1,651
State Group	1,651	1,651	1,651
<b>Total Grouped</b>	<b>2,278</b>	<b>2,278</b>	<b>2,278</b>

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## PERSONAL CHOICE

## Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Davalle

## TELEVISION

## BBC 1

6.40 am Open University: Middle-  
brough—school to work; 7.05  
Baroque solo concertos; 7.30 Con-  
trol: a school experiment. Close-  
down at 7.55.  
9.25 Schools: Colleges: 10.00  
Merry-go-round; 10.12 Words and  
Pictures; 11.02 Science All Around  
(plans); 11.15 You and Me  
Going to Hospital; Puppets story.  
Close-down at 11.40. 12.05 For  
Schools: Colleges: 12.15 The  
Gang and People (12)—repeat.  
Close-down at 12.30.  
12.45 News and weather.  
1.00 Pebble Mill at One: Includes  
an item about the whole platoon of  
Royal Marines that won the VC.  
1.15. Michael Smith with more  
provincial French cookery hints.

## BBC 2

6.40 am Open University: Partici-  
pation in rebroadcasting; 7.05 Tropical  
forest; 7.30 Circular: The  
blood, close-down at 7.55.  
10.20 Gharbar: Programme for  
Asian women, cookery and sewing  
items, and a tale for the children.  
Close-down at 10.45.  
11.00 Play School: Same as BBC 1.  
11.55 Close-down at 11.55.  
3.10 pm Snooker: Highlights and  
live coverage of the Embassy  
World Professional Snooker Cham-  
pionship. From the: Michael  
Theatre in Sheffield. John Purnan  
and Doug Montjoy join John  
Virgo and Graham Miles in the

1.45 Heads and Tails: Out in the  
Cold (r).  
2.01 Schools: Colleges: Moses  
(feature about the Nile, filmed in  
Egypt; a five-week series); 2.18  
Near and Far (Water Moves Int.).  
Close-down at 2.40.  
3.55 Play School: Allan Ahlberg's  
new Miss Mumpkin the jockey.  
4.20 The Space Shuttle: Cartoons  
called The Sorcerer (r).  
4.40 Wildcrack: The exotic bird  
that Kant farmers hate; and fossil-  
haunting in the heart of London.  
5.05 John Craven's Newsround:  
junior newscast; 5.15 Potter's Pic-  
ture Palace: Comedies about an  
ancient circus; arrival of Peter's  
old friend.  
5.40 News with Richard Baker;  
5.55 Nationalwide.  
6.55 Film: Treasure Cove (1979)

Television movie, with singer Tom  
Jones in the non-singing role of a  
charming rogue in a tropical hol-  
iday resort.  
9.30 Lens: New series, starting the  
talented 16-year-old singer. Her  
guests are comedian Rowan Atkin-  
son (Not the Nine O'Clock News)  
and Curly Hake, a renowned Ameri-  
can musical phenomenon (piano,  
cello, harp, flute).  
9.00 News with Richard Baker.  
9.25 King Henry V: Repeat show-  
ing of the BBC 2 production of  
Shakespeare's nationalistic play;  
with David Gwillim as the cham-  
pion of Agincourt. Also, a re-  
cording of the Chorus and Jocelyn  
Boleslaw as Princess Katherine. Part One.  
10.30 News Headlines.  
10.35 Henry V: Part two. 12.10 am  
Weather.

## THAMES

9.30 am Schools: Politics (muddy  
on the moor); 9.45 Bill Grundy;  
9.52 My World (rolling shapes);  
10.10 History (Everton field-  
work); 10.33 French (restoring a  
French abbey); 11.04 Stop, Look,  
Listen (woodlands in summer and  
winter); 11.16 Flaming Out (oil  
production); 11.36 Insight (photo-  
graphy).  
11.50 Undersea Adventures of  
Captain Nemo: Animated adven-  
ture, after Verne. 11.55 Barney  
Geppie and Sandy Smith: cartoon.  
12.00 Close-up: medical  
puppet show; 12.10 pm Rain-  
bow: nursery rhymes, and safety pre-  
cautions.  
12.30 Camera: The pioneers of  
portrait photography, including  
those brilliant amateurs Julia Mar-  
saver Cameron and Lewis Carroll  
(r).  
1.00 News. 1.20 Thames News.  
1.30 Take the High Road: Scottish  
serial. An antiquary puns Fiona  
in charge of the estate office.  
2.00 After Noon Plus: A visit to  
Bosham, county Durham, where  
the day before yesterday lives on  
(transcends and steam engines, etc.).  
2.25 Racing from Epsom: We see  
the 2.30 Ladbrokes Silver Trophy  
Handicap Stakes, the 3.05 City  
and Suburban Stakes and the 3.35  
Handicap Stakes.  
3.45 Square One: Nick Tarnall  
referees this quiz and game show  
in which members of the public are  
paraded by celebrities.  
4.15 Michael Bentine's Party Time:  
Puppet show that benefits greatly



Party for rich dogs: Whicker's World (ITV, 9.00).

from Mr. Bentine's eccentric per-  
sonality. 4.45 Noah's Castle: Epi-  
sode 4 of this tale of a hoarder in a  
starving Britain. 5.15 Struck by  
Lightning: Frankenstein-type  
comedy series, set in an inn.  
5.45 News. 6.00 Thames News. 6.25  
Help! Interview with a meno-  
pausal clinic consultant.  
6.35 Crookers: What David  
Hunter does to save his marriage.  
7.00 This is Your Life: Someone's  
life story, told by family and  
friends, with Edmund Andrews  
prompting them.  
8.00 China: Acrobats. Document-  
ary made by Michael Whyte. It  
was shot in the Hobei province of  
Wangio, where acrobats started  
their career 2,000 years ago (see Personal  
Choice).

9.00 Whicker's World: California.  
Unpredictable portraits of Los  
Angeles, with Mr. Whicker telling  
us about a party for rich dogs,  
diamond-studded jeans, a female  
tycoon called Sherry Lansing, and  
a famous tattoo artist.  
10.00 News.  
10.20 Sports Special: One of the  
two European second leg matches  
which involve Nottingham Forest  
Ajax Amsterdam and Arsenal with  
Juventus. Also, gymnastics from  
the Wembley Arena.  
12.05 am Close: Dorothy Tutin  
reads Exhortation to the Dawn,  
from ancient Sanskrit writings.

## Radio 4

6.00 am News Briefing.  
6.15 Carping Today. 6.30 Today.  
7.00, 8.00 News.  
7.30, 8.30 Headlines.  
8.55 Yesterday in Parliament.  
9.00 News.  
9.05 Mid-Week.  
10.00 News.  
10.05 Gardeners' Question Time.  
10.30 Daily Service.  
10.45 The Children of Dymond  
(12).  
11.00 News.  
11.05 Baker's Dozen.  
12.00 News.  
12.02 pm You and Yours. 12.27  
Just a Minute.  
12.55 Weather.  
1.00 The World at One.  
1.40 The Archers.  
2.00 News.  
2.02 Woman's Hour.  
2.05 News.  
2.05 Listen With Mother.  
2.15 Play: One Afternoon, by John  
Ford.  
4.00 Cultural Evening.  
4.45 Story: The Lobster Supper.  
5.00 PM.  
5.00 News.  
5.30 My Music.  
7.00 News.  
7.02 The Archers.  
7.20 Far Man on a Bicycle (4).  
7.45 For England and St George.  
8.40 Six continents: world news.  
8.50 Kaleidoscope.  
10.00 The World Tonight. 10.30  
Wrinkles.  
11.00 A Book at Bedtime.  
11.15 Financial World Tonight.  
11.30 Today in Parliament.  
12.00 News.  
12.15-12.25 am Weather.

## Radio 3

6.55 am (mow only) Weather.  
7.00 News.  
7.05 Records: Rodrigo, Chopin,  
Tippett.  
8.00 News.  
8.05 Records: Mendelssohn, Rinz,  
Mayr.  
9.00 News.  
9.05 Week's Composer: Bar (incl  
Sym 4).  
10.00 Oboe (Bourgeois), piano:  
Toulou, Britten, Schumann.  
10.45 Organ: Buxtehude, Krebs,  
Schumann, Pachelbel.  
11.05 Piano (Dance): Denisov,  
Spinnier, Sexton.  
11.55 Northern Sinfonia Ochs/Mat-  
colm: Haydn, Gounod, Britten.  
1.00 pm News.  
1.05 Trio Zingara (live from  
Broadcasting House): Mozart  
(K542), Shostakovich.  
2.05 Music Weekly.  
2.55 BBC Concert Orchestra/Lawrence:  
Bax, Darius, A. Butterworth, Tom-  
linson.  
3.55 Clarinet, piano: Stadler,  
Wilby, Beethoven.  
4.55 News.  
5.00 News and music only from  
6.20 Music for early evening.  
7.00 Music Now.  
7.45 Virgil's Eclogues: 5 and 6.  
8.00 BBCSO/Roadsteadensky (live  
from Festival Hall), pt 1: Mozart,  
Schmidt (Sym 2nd part).  
8.40 Six continents: world news.  
9.00 BBCSO: Bruckner (Mass 2).  
9.50 Interpretations on Record:  
Schubert (for Quilley in C).  
10.45 Debussy and Brahms.  
11.55 Record: Webb.  
12.15-12.00 News.

## Radio 1

5.00 am As Radio 2. 7.00 Steve  
Wright. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.31  
Paul Burnett. 12.00 am As  
Radio 2. 4.31 Kid Jensen. 7.00  
Mailbag. 8.00 Jase Cooper. 9.50  
Newscast. 10.00 John Peel. 12.00-  
5.00 am As Radio 2.  
VHF RADIOS 1 AND 2: 5.00 am  
With Radio 2. 8.02 pm Listen to  
the Band. 8.45 Alan Dell. 9.15  
Among Your Souvenirs. 9.55 With  
Radio 2. 10.00 With Radio 1. 12.00-  
5.00 am With Radio 2.

## World Service

World Service can be received in  
Western Europe on medium wave (540-  
1600 kHz) at the following times (GMT):  
6.00 News. 6.30 News. 7.00 News.  
7.30 News. 8.00 News. 8.30 News.  
8.55 News. 9.00 News. 9.15 News.  
9.30 News. 9.45 News. 10.00 News.  
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